JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,908—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th April,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "
M. L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,329	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	8,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 635.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley	13 April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LOWEST PRICES! BEST QUALITY!!

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

STORES AND WINES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE,
GYMKHANA KIT & CAMP FURNITURE.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Particular attention is given to the PROMPT DESPATCH OF ORDERS and SPECIAL TERMS are given to MESSES and CLUBS.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY. (Dispensaries are OPEN as usual).

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND,

AN EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION,
in aid of the above fund at the
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON TUESDAY, 24TH INSTANT, AT 9 P. M.

A very attractive programme has been arranged.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

ORCHESTRA STALLS	Rs. 3
STALLS	„ 2
DRESS CIRCLE (Front Row)	„ 3
DRESS CIRCLE	„ 2
Other parts of the House	„ 1

Tickets to be had from the 13th inst., at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., & from Messrs. C. M. CURSETJEE Cumballa Hill.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Tardeo Road.

DADABHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Fort.

N. S. JAMSETJEE.
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from HONGKONG and intermediate Ports are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 9th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

All claims for damages etc., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer, on the 21st instant/otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED]

A GOOD CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer Nasik, on the Famine Establishment. He must have a fair knowledge of English, and write a good legible hand. Salary Rs. 30 PER MENSEM, and usual travelling allowance while away from headquarters.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, should reach the Executive Engineer before the 20th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

WANTED

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN on the non-pensionable establishment for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik. He must be able to trace neatly and rapidly to prepare detailed drawings from rough sketches and to estimate correctly. Salary Rs. 60 PER MENSEM.

2. An OVERSEER on Rs. 60 PER MENSEM plus the usual travelling allowance. Must be able to level and survey, and have passed the L. C. E. Examination.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, should reach the Executive Engineer before the 20th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJI PETIT, ESQ.

1 English-built light VICTORIA, built to order by W. C. Windover, London, with Bicycle wheels, in thorough good order, complete.
1 English-built VICTORIA, by C. S. Windover, and Co., with rubber, tyre wheels, in good order, complete.
1 English-built STANHOPE, with removable hood, by E Kesterton, London, with rubber, tyre wheels complete.
1 English built C. Spring single-seated BROUGHAM, in good order, by Laurie and Marner, London, complete.

For particulars, apply to

MR. HORMASJI SORABJI,
Near French Bridge, Girgaum.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 NOON on the 20th April, 1900, for the PURCHASE of MACHINERY from the Madras Arsenal. For further particulars, please see "Fort Saint George Gazette," page 571, dated 3rd April, 1900.

L. C. WATKINS, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 6-7th April, 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th April, 1900, TRAINS will LEAVE the PRINCIPAL STATIONS at the following times:—

READ FROM THE TOP.				READ FROM THE BOTTOM.		
Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	Mxd 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	Mxd 3rd Class.
20 30	7 40	22 25	D Poona ......A	5 0	20 28	10 25
1 38	14 26	5 36	D Wathur ...D	0 32	14 20	4 5
6 50	21 20	12 24A	D Miraj ......D	18 57	7 0	19 50
11 55	4 0		D Belgaum ...D	13 58	0 50	
16 44	10 2		D Dharwar...D	8 54	18 31	
Mixed Mail.				Mixed Mail.		
17 55	7 20		D Hubli ......D	7 55	17 25	
13 45	7 12		A Bangalore .D	11 27	19 48	

Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
13 55	7 5	D Guntakal . A	6 0	17 45
22 28	11 51	D Dharmavaram ......D	2 34	13 25
5 30	21 27	A Bangalore .D	19 33	5 32
	1, 2, 3 Class			1, 2, 3 Class.
7 30	22 25	D Do. ...A	13 46	5 7
12 56	6 25	A Mysore.......D	11 55	20 46
Mixed Mail.			Mixed Mail	
16 43	7 0	D Do. ......A	11 17	20 27
17 45	8 2	A Nanjangud.D	9 45	18 55

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
18 0	7 35	D Hubli ......A	6 46	17 5
20 50	10 9	D Gadag ......D	4 27	14 55
0 42	13 49	D Hospet ....D	3 14	11 18
3 44	16 25	A Bellary. ....D	21 0	8 37
	1, 2, 3 Class.			1, 2, 3 Class.
3 59	16 36	D Do. ......A	20 40	8 25
6 11	18 3	A Guntakal....D	18 35	6 55
7 25	...	D Do. ...A	17 31	—
10 37	...	D Kurnool Road... ...D	14 27	..
14 12	...	D Nandyal ...D	9 55	...
	3rd Class.			3rd Class.
7 15	10 43	D Guntur ......D	14 45	10 45
8 55	12 25	A Bejwada ...D	12 30	18 0

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
21 20	15 5	D Gadag ....A	23 32	9 12
3 0	19 30	D Bagalkot....D	16 54	3 28
9 10	3 10	D Bijapur.....D	12 45	21 0
13 17	7 20	A Hotgi ... D	8 36	16 14

Mixed Mial 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
7 0	21 0	D Miraj ....A	18 19	6 20
9 16	23 16	A Kolhapur. ..D	16 25	4 25

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
20 42		D Birur........A	4 30	
23 49		A Simoga.....D	0 45	

For further particulars please consult the Sheet Time Tables at Stations and the revised editions of the Company's Guide Book.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try one only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES (successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 13th, 14th and 16th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 186, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	6 p.c.	80
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£67
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	592 1-2xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	006	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-3	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs,50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,600	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	..	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	675
David Mill	1,400	600	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	520
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	465
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	130xo
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	60
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	165
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1675
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	37 1-2
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1430
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550pl 15
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700pl 35
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	180
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410x1
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	245
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-81	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,400xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,625xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	11,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		C	1030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	26 1-2xd

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists!

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 8-44m., 9-19a. Low water, 2-32m., 2-19a. Music at the Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be sung in the Cathedral by the choir on Thursday, April 12, at 6 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR.—It is stated to be the intention of Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Municipal Assessor and Collector, to proceed on three months' leave of absence, during which Mr. J. Leask is likely to be appointed to act for him.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per French s. s. Sydney, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

UNVEILING A PORTRAIT.—At a meeting of members of the Muljibhoy Jivraj Khoja Reading Room and Library, held on the premises of the library on Sunday last, the chairman, Mr. R. M. Sayani, unveiled an oil portrait of the late Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Hassum Bhalloo, the founder of the Khoja plague hospital, dispensary, and segregation camp, which he had maintained at his own expense for a period of two years. The expenses of the plague hospital are now borne by his Highness the Aga Khan.

IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. A. P. Bhownagree, an Abkari Inspector, charged Raghoo Bhow, a mill-hand, with importing country liquor into Bombay from Bandora without a license from the Collector of Abkari. About 8 o'clock, on Sunday night, the accused arrived at Mahim from Bandora, through the Bandora-Mahim Causeway, and on being searched by the Inspector, a pint of country liquor was found in his possession. On pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Au Secours	Vandervell
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	Louisana	Squire
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan
Galop	Wirrwarr	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DR. B. E. GHASVALA'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Bhikhaji Edulji Ghasvala, L. M. and S., F. C. S., 1st Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government. The topic selected for the evening is "Rontgen or X Rays: Their Utility in Medicine, Surgery and Science." The lecture will be illustrated by showing the apparatus in working order and, if possible, photographs taken by X Rays will be shown by magic lantern. It is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies, members of the Mandali and the medical profession.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray, charged Isak Latif, a hawker, with receiving a stolen bicycle, of the value of Rs. 150, belonging to Mr. Bice, and Mahomed Joosab, a shopkeeper, with assisting in disposing of the same. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Oliveira, pleader, for the second accused. The theft of the machine was committed in the Cathedral High School on the 18th January last, and on the matter being reported to the police, the accused were arrested. The second accused was discharged for want of satisfactory evidence, but the first was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes:—His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at Jamnagar, on Wednesday last, at 10 a.m., when he was cordially received by the State officials and others. The regimental State band was also in attendance. He travelled in the Jamnagar State saloon, which is fitted with electric light. Mr. Narotum, M. B. of Durham, who was lying dangerously ill, now died at Junagad.—One year's extension is given to the medical officer of the Bhownagar and under the circumstances the memorial to raise subscription is postponed for the present.—The jowari crops and gadab have been much benefited by the foggy weather which prevails. On Friday morning the fog was so heavy that everything was dripping wet.—At Bhownagar the temperature is 102 degrees as I write (2 p.m.).

THEFT FROM A PEHDI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Prabhashunkar Dipchand and three other Hindus, were charged with the theft of gold ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 4,770, belonging to Hemraj Ramji, a dealer in iron, having his place of business in the Holi Chakla, Fort. Complainant, who resided at Matunga, received certain information from his partner, named Sunderdas, on the night of the 24th ultimo, and on coming down to Bombay he found that the cash-box in his pehdi had been broken open, and the money as well as some valuable ornaments removed from it. The matter was reported to the police, who traced some of the property to the accused. The magistrate convicted them of retaining and receiving stolen property only and sentenced the first accused to eight months' and the rest to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN INSPECTOR OF BOMBAY POST OFFICES.—We regret to announce the death of Khan Saheb Shaikh Abdul Kadar, Inspector of Bombay Post Offices, which took place on Thursday last, at the early age of forty-six years. The deceased gentleman was a son of a distinguished Native Military Officer, Shaikh Imam, and was a brother of Subedar Major Shaikh Cassum, who served as the Bombay A.-D.-C. to three Governors of Bombay, viz., Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay. He was in the Bombay Postal Department for 23 years and was sent as Post Master with the Malta Expeditions of 1877-78. As a plague volunteer and president of the Tardeo Ward Plague Committee he did very useful services to the City during the last four years, and in appreciation of his services the title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon him by the Government of India. He was highly spoken of by his superiors in the Postal Department, and his assiduity and conscientious discharge of duties won for him the respect and praise of the European officers with whom he came in contact. He died on Thursday last, of sunstroke, leaving behind him a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

THE DEWAN SAHEB AT THE PALANPUR MADRESSA.—Messrs. Nazerali Cumrudin, the agents of the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, have founded a "madressa" in the Dewan's territory and the first exhibition in connection with it came off on the 7th instant. H. E. Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Saheb, the Dewan, accompanied by the two Princes, graced the occasion by his presence. On the Dewan's arrival which was purely out of motives for encouraging education among the Borahs, the students poured showers of flowers, and the Royal party was welcomed with Urdu verses, specially composed in praise of the august guest. The madressa building was decorated with taste and artistic illuminations, while the grounds and the surroundings presented a very gay appearance, banners and bunting lending additional pomp. An address on behalf of the Borah community was read by Mia Saheb Abdullabhoy and another address from the Anjuman-i-Kharkha was read by Shekh Farzulabhoy. The addresses were replied to by H. E. the Dewan through Munshi Sayad Gulab Mia in suitable terms. Rs. 200 were subscribed to the Madressa Library Fund by Huzur Saheb, and in honor of the latter's visit to the Institution Rs. 501 were paid on the spot by Mr. Tyeballi Mulla Ibrahimji. Light refreshments were served to the guest and the interesting gathering dispersed at 7-30 p.m.

A DISHONEST EURASIAN LAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Coxen, prosecuted Alexander Maine, a Eurasian lad, aged eighteen, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on two charges of theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 250, and of a bicycle lamp, valued at Rs. 13, belonging to Mrs. Maud Saxby, of Elphinstone Circle, and Mr. R. W. Chitts, Assistant Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, respectively. It appears that on the 20th ultimo, accused entered the house of Mrs. Saxby, who then resided at Peerbhai's Buildings, at Foras Road, and during her absence walked away with her bicycle. She reported the matter to the police, but the machine could not be recovered until the 5th instant, when it was traced to the possession of the accused. On the night of the 30th ultimo, Mr. Chitts went to visit a friend in Old Kelly's Hotel, in Bellasis Road, leaving his bicycle in the passage below. When leaving the place about twenty minutes after, he found that the bicycle lamp had been removed. A report was made to the police and the suspicion pointed to the accused who was seen knocking about the place. He was arrested and the lamp was recovered from a bicycle dealer, on Foras Road, to whom the accused had sold it for Rs. 4 only. During the course of the investigation, the bicycle in the first case was recovered from the accused's house. After the evidence had been recorded, the mother of the lad, who was present in court, pleaded for mercy, urging that she was a widow and was dependent on her two sons, one of whom was the accused. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the magistrate sentenced accused in the first case to a day's nominal imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and in the second case to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The court ordered Rs. 30, out of the fine to be paid to Mrs. Saxby as compensation for the damage done to her bicycle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE LASH AND TRANSPORTATION FOR "GHAZIS."

MR. HENRY ROBERTSON writes to the "Pioneer":—As a friend of one of those who died, I would add very poor effort to that of your correspondent in the "Pioneer" of 31st March, in an endeavour to direct public attention to the need of a deterrent punishment for "ghazi-ism;" so that in future there may perhaps, be fewer, who like me, mourn ineffectually a useless death. In the bare matters of factness, in the hurry of our Indian life, there is little room and leisure for sentiment—as in these hard deserts of the frontier there is little greenness and beauty. We lack that restful class, which, at home, is so fertile in protests against the hard, or the cruel, or the dangerous. And so, in lifting up my tired voice, I have but little hope 'twill reach or influence my busy fellows, or gather with it, as it would be sure to do at home, a volume of similar protest or demand. But I would, however, hopelessly from pity to friends of those who die like this, beg and beseech that Government would more seriously and sympathetically consider this matter. A deterrent to ghazi-ism seems to offer itself in an easier way than that advocated by your other correspondent, whose advice was to punish through the religious hopes that actuated the murder, advice which the Government could not rightly follow. But to introduce, for such murders, the sentence of transportation for life—a sentence to Western sentiment less extreme than immediate execution—would be surely both right and wise. Let it be preceded by public flogging; let the watching Pathan crowd be baulked of that immediate and dramatic spectacle of the paradise-seeker being sent straight to his paradise by the strangely obtuse method of our present dealings; let them, instead, see the "ghazi" writhe with present pain and be taken off to twenty or thirty years of toilsome waiting in a convict prison; and the temptation so to kill will be less extreme than it now is; our brave self-forgetful officers safer; and their friends less anxious and less often afflicted with such sore and needless grief.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min., temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·609	SE	12	87·1	63·1	67	..	1·26	−2·26
Sirsa	29·694	SSE	11	86·3	62·1	78	1·09	1·25	−0·66
Delhi	29·801	SE	6	71·7	62·6	89	0·08	1·94	−1·89
Agra	29·798	SE	6	78·0	63·9	80	0·38	1·15	−0·20
Cawnpore	29·790	NNW	7	84·8	64·0	89	0·10	1·60	...
Allahabad	29·784	NNE	7	94·6	68·8	46	..	4·99	+3·02
Jhansi	29·815	N	7	87·2	65·6	80	0·10	1·11	−0·42
Jacobabad	29·710	NW	4	95·5	63·1	13	...	0·16	−0·93
Karachi	29·755	WNW	8	80·9	75·2	74		0·18	−1·39
Jeypore	29·808	SSE	5	77·6	62·1	90	0·05	0·36	−1·26
Ajmere	29·775	ES	5	80·9	64·6	84	0·05	0·10	−0·73
Deesa	29·792	SSW	11	96·1	67·5	85	0·32	0·32	−0·22
Ahmedabad	29·799	E	5	100·3	71·8	74	0·47	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·784	W	14	94·5	67·9	86	0·10	0·10	−0·30
Jamnagar	29·778	WSW	17	91·0	72·1	73	..	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·795	W	21	99·9	71·3	78	...	0·00	−0·51
Bhownagar Para	29·797	SW	13	102·6	74·3	70	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·790	WSW	8	84·0	77·3	83	...	0·01	..
Neemuch	29·810	WSW	9	90·6	64·5	91	0·20	0·28	−0·75
Indore	29·795	W	11	87·8	72·6	66	...	0·02	−0·12
Saugor	29·743	N	7	96·3	71·1	46	...	0·42	−2·05
Jubbulpore	29·768	WSW	7	100·0	69·6	69	...	2·31	−0·31
Hoshangabad	29·812	NW	6	101·6	70·7	74	..	0·36	−1·59
Khandwa	29·812	S	11	102·7	73·1	46	...	0·26	−1·11
Raipur	29·762	WSW	5	103·4	78·6	38	...	2·13	−0·28
Nagpur	29·772	NW	11	106·2	78·1	26	...	0·51	−2·68
Amraoti	29·805	W	10	103·8	73·8	47	...	0·11	−2·27
Akola	29·794	W	14	104·2	73·2	67	...	0·03	−2·83
Surat	29·815	SW	10	91·6	75·5	69	...	0·00	−0·25
Malegaon	29·793	WSW	10	102·9	68·2	24	...	0·01	−1·24
Bombay	29·849	NW	6	86·0	76·0	74	...	0·00	−0·92
Poona	29·838	NW	16	99·5	64·4	36	...	0·01	−1·87
Ahmednagar	29·815	NW	10	100·9	61·5	23	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	W	15	105·5	72·2	25	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·809	NE	9	103·7	75·5	37	...	0·67	−1·59
Ratnagiri	29·812	NNW	5	86·1	73·9	72	...	1·25	+0·44
Belgaum	29·792	Calm	12	97·3	64·8	35	...	0·00	−3·82
Goa	29·831	Calm	15	86·0	76·1	71	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·823	W	8	87·3	71·0	73	...	0·08	−2·74
Mangalore	29·813	Calm	3	89·3	77·4	63	...	0·26	−3·51
Calicut	29·835	N	4	90·2	80·6	68	...	0·11	−7·32
Cochin	29·847	NNE	7	94·5	79·6	69	...	4·30	−8·84
Bangalore	29·822	S	7	96·8	71·8	72	0·19	0·45	−4·66
Secunderabad	29·810	NW	5	97·7	67·5	82	0·50	1·51	−1·64
Masulipatam	29·844	SSE	9	94·6	79·1	77	...	0·00	−8·55
Bellary	29·818	N	5	105·7	81·3	52	...	0·35	−2·30
Cuddapah	29·794	NW	L	108·3	81·9	68	...	0·45	−5·55
Madras	29·825	SSE	9	92·0	...	73	...	2·12	−18·08
Coimbatore	29·848	E	2	99·9	73·6	80	...	6·10	−0·09
Trichinopoly	29·827	ESE	4	101·8	82·2	72	...	1·96	−7·78
Negapatam	29·840	S	5	94·0	82·5	76	...	12·18	−18·72
Colombo	29·860	SSE	6	93·5	77·0	87	0·11	21·22	−11·71
Aden	29·850	NE	1	84·8	76·4	85	...	1·46	−1·26

In column "Win Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jabbulpore, pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Veraval, Ratnagiri, Belgaum Goa and Karwar. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 26° below the normal in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Deesa, Neemuch and Surat, and the minimum 4° to 9° in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Jacobabad, Neemuch, Poona and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Cuddaph and the lowest 61° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, Lower Sind and Central India and at Cawnpore, Deesa, Khandwa, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Bellary and Coimbatore; and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Verawal, Neemuch, Nagpur, Surat, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Lahore (1·09) half an inch at Secunderabad, light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch and Colombo; and a few drops at Delhi, Jeypore and Ajmere.

The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression at or in the neighbourhood of Lahore, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·847
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·3
Dew Point		73·0
Relative humidity of Air		769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·5
General Directions of wind*		W, NW, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	144

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 8.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY.—APRIL 9.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·3

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE PLAGUE.

CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	8	20
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	10	63
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	28	8	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar	5	5	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	38	15	92
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	15	8	21
G Mahim and Worli	14	11	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	47	63
Total	119	112	365
Total plague deaths to date	71,497	61,369	
Same date last year	106	90	215
Small-pox	9	12	
Cholera	2	1	

BANDORA.

There were 7 attacks and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 8th instant.

KARACHI.

Saturday's plague returns show 77 cases and 59 deaths, the total mortality being 95.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne papers to hand yesterday say that the Premier had not yet received a reply from the Indian authorities to his inquiry whether there are a couple of experts on the plague available. The cablegram has been repeated, and an early reply asked for.

During the past couple of days millions of fish, both large and small, have died in Johnstone's Bay and White Bay, and are now lying rotting on the foreshores of Balmain. The hot weather has caused their rapid decomposition, and the stench is fearful. The local council has no power to utilise the municipal funds for their removal, and it is probable that the Premier will put on numbers of the unemployed to clear away the fish. There is no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, but it is put down to vast quantities of disinfectants that have been washed from the sewers into the harbour.

Mrs. Lillian MacLachlan, a middle aged woman, has been removed from a lane off Sussex-street to the quarantine station, on suspicion of having contracted the plague. The lane is an exceedingly filthy one, and Dr. Thompson says that it is a disgrace to a civilised city. The houses, he declares, are unfit for habitation He does not remember having seen, even in the most notorious part of London, anything much worse.

Prior to the removal of the body of the girl M'Cann to the quarantine ground for burial to-day it was placed in the Circular Quay morgue. Owing to this the morgue has been isolated pending disinfection, and the morgue caretaker has been sent to the quarantine station.

The Moore Park tip has had to be reopened, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting the refuse away to the punts. It was found that during Saturday and to-day the long processions of carts laden with decomposing garbage through the principal streets, intermingling with the traffic, caused general inconvenience.

At a late hour to-night the health authorities ascertained that a married woman residing at 279 Kent-street was suffering from the plague. The premises were isolated, and the patient will be removed to the quarantine station to-morrow.

THE PLAGUE IN ADELAIDE.

THE DISEASE NOT RECOGNISED.

During the past few days rumours have been current in Adelaide that suspicious cases have been under treatment in the Adelaide Hospital. It appears that a patient was admitted on 5th March, and the symptoms of his illness being somewhat similar to those of the plague he was kept under special surveillance. His illness ended fatally, but his remains were buried in the ordinary way. Last night it was made known that Joseph Kilstone Grubb, aged 25, who was received into the hospital on 9th March, died last Friday, just a week later, from a disease which the hospital doctors believe to be bubonic plague. Grubb recently came to Adelaide from Zeehan, Tasmania, for the benefit of his health. He stopped for a day or two in Melbourne on the way, and then continued his journey to this colony. After his arrival here he resided with his brother-in-law at Ninth-street, Bowden. According to the statements of the hospital doctors it was not until after the death of the patient that they felt convinced that his disease was plague. The post mortem examination showed that he had had the plague. The conclusion of the doctors to the effect was afterwards supported by the culture of the bacilli from portions of the man's body. Fatal results, too, followed the inoculation of mice and other animals with the germs. Dr. Astles, medical superintendent at the hospital reported the matter to the Premier on Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Holder gave directions that the whole available information should be communicated to the president of the Central Board of Health, Dr. Ramsay Smith, and that the deceased's body should be buried on Torrens Island; with similar precautions to those observed in the interment of Eppstein's corpse. These instructions were carried out on Sunday morning.

The doctors at the hospital state that there have been at least five cases of suspected plague received into that institution, and that the result was fatal in each instance. Cultures of the bacilli from the bodies are kept in hermetically sealed bottles, as evidence of the correctness of the medical diagnosis. Members of the profession outside the hospital are sceptical about the matter, and they refer to the fact that no authenticated case of the disease has been discovered anywhere else in the colony. Mrs. Grubb, widow and mother of the young man Grubbs strongly of opinion that her son did not die of the plague. She says he was ailing for about a week before he left Tasmania, and arrived in Adelaide on 2nd March. Dr. Coombe saw him and said he was suffering from typhoid fever. The doctor ordered his removal to the hospital as a typhoid patient, and there Mrs. Grubb declares he was treated in the Leopold ward as suffering from that disease. All the beds in the ward, she believed, were filled, and some of the patients had meals near the foot of her son's bed. She declares that she sat with him night and day at the hospital, and if he had had the plague she and the other relatives must have caught it. On the death of her son she was granted permission to let the body remain in the hospital morgue until Sunday. The undertaker was sent to the hospital and measured the corpse on Saturday morning. When he went to place the body in the coffin on Saturday afternoon he was told he must not take it away, as the hospital doctors wished Dr. Ramsay Smith to examine it. It was not till 10 o'clock on Saturday night that the relatives were informed that the deceased had died of the plague. Dr. Coombe, of Hindmarsh, says he is positive that when he sent Grubb to the hospital he had no symptoms of the plague. There was to no swelling of any kind about any part of his body.

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSIC EXAMINATION.

THE annual examination in musical theory in connection with Trinity College, London, will take place in Bombay early in June, as usual. All intending candidates for either section must give intimation to the local secretary Mr. Seymour Dove, Messrs. Soundy and Company, Limited, as soon as possible, and all fees should be paid before April 21st, after which none can be accepted. Pamplets containing full instructions may be obtained on application.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY IN HOLY WEEK, APRIL 10.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Short Service and Address.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE PREVENTION OF FAMINE.

BY PROFESSOR A. F. MURISON.

THE numbers of the Indian population on famine relief are rapidly nearing five millions, and the worst has yet to come, for no natural assuagement can be expected for two or three months yet. The Government of India must, therefore, make provision to meet the unparalleled strain, and it is to be earnestly trusted that the Mansion House and other Relief Funds will continue to mount up in token of sympathy and in nourishment of hope. The boasted surplus of the year is already gone; the gold standard fund is dried up; and, though Lord George Hamilton refuses to contemplate another Indian Loan till he sees how the accounts stand at the end of the month, it is but a formal postponement of the evil day, which he knows must come, unless Parliament is prepared to make directly the necessary contribution in aid. The probabilities are all in favour of a loan—yet another millstone bound to the neck of India, in spite of its "exuberant recuperation."

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

The local officials, in spite of the Viceroy's ill-advised circular letter to the Local Governments, are no doubt doing their duty manfully and sympathetically. But surely it is more than time that the question of famine in India should be grappled with on fundamental principles. Granted for the moment that the Famine Code has been elaborated to perfection, and that it is carried out to the letter, it goes no farther than to provide measures of remedy. But why not strike at the root of the mischief? Why not "prevent" famine? Some of us have been urging this view for a very long time, and the Anglo-Indian "Friend of India" has at last plucked up courage to tell the authorities that their famine measures, excellent as they may be so far as they go, yet leave "the greatest of all the permanent problems before the Government of India—the prevention of famine—untouched." This sharp home-truth does seem to be a pretty severe reflection upon the Government for tinkering with so serious a social and political question instead of addressing themselves to a radical treatment of the symptoms. The Government, however, has its own reasons. If the prevention of famine were to be effectively taken in hand, it would open up a history of administration that would hardly commend itself to the British constituencies.

THE NEGLIGENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

The supineness of the Government is indeed well-nigh incredible. It seems explicable only on the supposition that the Government has resolutely shut its eyes to facts incompatible with its traditional policy. It has always laboured hard to distinguish between "famine" and "scarcity"; and, in the official reports, it takes care that people die not of "famine" but of "privation." There is an instructive table on page 23 of Part I. of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1878 (C.—2591, of 1880), which acknowledges that in the preceding century there were no fewer than nine "famines" (to say nothing of four "severe scarcities"), and eight "intense famines." "It is evident," wrote Lord Salisbury, then (1878) Secretary of State for India, "that the protection of the people of India from"—from what?—"the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government." True; but why was this not "evident" long before January 10, 1878? So little, in fact, did the Government realise its position that it was not till the famine of 1860-61 held in its deadly grip some 20,000,000 of people in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab that an officer—the distinguished Colonel Baird Smith—was detailed to make "special inquiries"; and up to the date of the Commission of 1878 "no general famine policy had been enunciated by Government." The disastrous tale of "minor famines and scarcities" since 1880 is set out in an appalling table on page 42 of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1898. It was part of the duty of the Commission of 1878 to advise upon measures likely to "diminish the severity of famines or place the people in a better condition for enduring them"—the first glimpse of the idea of prevention. The recommendations on this head were sufficiently feeble, and now the Anglo-Indian "Friend of India" complains that "the greatest of all the problems before the Government of India" still remains "untouched." Why? Because the Government holds that the main cause of famine is failure of the rains, and it cannot be reasonably expected to be a rainmaker.

THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

But is it not possible to get behind this helpless reason? For one thing, it is quite certain that deforestation has done much to dry up the country, and that judicious reafforestation would do much, if not to attract rain, at any rate to retain, if more effectually in the soil. The "Friend of India," observing that "the mass of the population is dependent entirely upon one industry which is itself dependent on the rains," and that "the normal earnings of the cultivator are insufficient to leave a margin to provide for the catastrophe of a rain failure," demands the establishment of an Agricultural Department in India. Well, but what is the use of an Agricultural Department to an unteachable Government—unteachable except in the school of calamity? The Government once upon a time had an Agricultural Department, and at the head of it a Director of exceptional capacity, who knew and knows India from one end to another—Mr. Allan O. Hume, C. B.; but the Department existed only ten years (1870-80), and was abolished because the Government could not afford to keep it up under the financial pressure of the second Afghan War! Let the Government even now but read Mr. Hume's "official" essay on "Agricultural Reform in India"—as, apparently, it has not yet done; and let the British public read it, and judge. Mr. Hume pointed out how the soil was becoming exhausted. "Agriculture in India," he wrote, "has become, and becomes daily, more and more what Liebig designated a system of spoliation. . . It is its own land that Government is allowing to go to ruin, its own financial blood that it lets run to waste. This is the sole goose that ever would or could lay golden eggs for us, and we are smiling as it is slowly starved before us, and will not make a single effort worthy of the name to arrest the catastrophe." Such is Mr. Hume's expert conclusion—a conclusion supported by the independent opinions of many other experienced officials. What good then, is to be got from a fresh Agricultural Department, unless the British public will waken up to the danger of the situation and compel the Government to give heed to its warnings

THE LIBERATION OF THE RYOT.

The ryot, then, is not the sleek and comfortable person of governmental fiction. According to Mr. Hume, "except in very good seasons, multitudes for months in every year cannot get sufficient food for themselves and their families. They are not starving but they are hungry; they get less than they want and than they ought to have." Sir W. W. Hunter made a great sensation in 1881 by the statement that "40,000,000 of the people of India habitually go through life on insufficient food"; and official inquiry amply confirmed the statement, which ought to be no less alarming to-day. Indeed, it ought to be much more alarming, for the ryots have been falling ever deeper into the hands of the moneylenders. "As a rule," said Sir. William Wedderburn in the House of Commons (1897), "they not only possess nothing, but much less than nothing, being hopessly indebted to the moneylenders." So it has got to be realised in Britain that it is on the backs of the hungry and debt-oppressed ryots that the British Indian Empire rests. Are we, then, satisfied with the stability of the foundation? The Government of India draws from the ryots in land revenue much the largest element of its annual income. Under what grievous conditions the land revenue is raised may be read in the recent Presidential Address of Mr. Romesh Dutt to the Indian National Congress, and in more detail with respect to the Central Provinces and Madras in his two letters addressed to Lord Curzon. The only possible solution of the problem is to deal with the ryot in a more considerate spirit, so as to leave him enough margin to accumulate, those stores of grain that he used to accumulate and is so anxious to secure, in order to tide him over a scarcity or a famine. It is the eternal financial difficulty. But the ryot is now at the end of his resources, and the Government must restrict its expenditure and relax the oppressive land revenue. Otherwise more famine, and what of the British Indian rule?—Morning Herald.

AMONG the comical stories related by the Chaplain is that of a soldier who, deserting from his hospital, in the blue flannels of a patient, "stripped a scarecrow in a potato field, and gave it my blue things in exchange." It was a thoughtless custom for a regimental band to practise the Dead March whenever it was seen that a patient was beyond hope of recovery. Among regimental pets, the goat of the Welsh Regiment is renowned. The Rev. Mr. Berry narrates the story of a goat who, when on the march, "used to be drunk three or four nights in the week." The soldier had not the heart to stop Billy's liquor, and Billys life was cut short in consequence. The Seaforth Highlander's custom of bringing in the new year is approparate and picturesque. At five minutes to midnight, the oldest man in the regiment, arrayed as Father Time, is played out of the barrack gate, to the tun of "Auld Lang Syne." After the clock strikes, comes the youngest drummer boy, as the New Year. "Who goes there; says the sentry. The New Year," replies the small boy. "Advance, New Year: all's well; is the sentry's response. The boy finishes at the officers' mess; after which the fun begins. Our excelent. Chaplain's book is a rich and varied store of anecdcedotes and of information about Thomas Atkins's life in peace and war, his past history, and the new advantages and attractions of service in the Army.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to announce that they have OPENED a branch OFFICE, at 8, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA, under the management of Mr. L. W. MUELLER, for the convenience of our constituents a large Stock of STEEL RAILS with Accessories, Points and Crossings, Turntables, Wheels and Axles, Trucks and Wagons of various kinds will be kept at our Depot in Calcutta.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS AND SHARES.—Markets closed on account of a Hindu holiday.

WHEAT.—White Delhi Rs. 5-2-6.

SEEDS.—The market for all descriptions is very firm and prices are steadily advancing.

RAPESEED.—Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-0-0 and Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-8-0.

CASTERSEED.—Buyers at Rs. 38-4-0 and sellers at Rs. 38-8-0.

LINSEED.—Brown bold at Rs. 8-10-0, with buyers at Rs. 8-9-0.

POPPYSEED, unchanged.

FREIGHTS AND COALS.—Markets more or less closed.

COTTON.—The market is steadier and quotation are up fully R. 2, but there is a holiday feeling over the market to-day and many of the offices are closed. There is a small enquiry which is not likely to lead to much trade—

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Good Western	Rs. 225
Good Dharwar	„ 236-237
F G Bengals, May	„ 219
Good Bhownuggur	„ 124
New Crops.—	
Good Broach	Rs. 198-199
F. G. Bengals	„ 175

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islanda, left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL, 9.

Mail steamer Ortona from Suez arrived.

The P. and O. steamer Malta, from Calcutta arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Polluce, sailed from Colombo to Trieste on the morning of the 7th instant.

The same Co.'s s.s. Urano, sailed from Hongkong to Bombay, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The same Co.'s s.s. India, sailed from Aden, on the morning of the 8th instant, for Karachi, where she is due on the 15th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s.s. Sydney, left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 8 instant, at 8 a.m., and she expected here on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 6 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

For Judgment.

1099—A D and J—Vallabdas Jamnadas and others vs Sakerbai and another—Little and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1015—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria vs Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria—Little and Co part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

For Judgment.

217-99—Payne G S and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and another—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-98—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Saheb Shirazee vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deray vs Purshotum Lalla and others—Sorabjee and J for trial on merits, for postponement.

489-96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

121-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mantri, and Chitnis M and M. Payne, G S and M.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishaba and others—Smetham B and N.

139-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

573-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Alli Mahomed Sherazee vs Haji Abdool Hoosein Zenab Abadin—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

115-1900—In person—John Repper vs Alice Mary Repper and others.

For Consent Decree

813-99—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Dadabhoy Wadia vs Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Short Causes.

556-99—Janardhan and A—Bai Dhuncorebai and others vs Vithaldas Khetsey—S B and N.

721-99—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee and others vs Ambashunker Mohunjee and another—Dikshit and D.

121-1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Jallal Khoobiram vs Murarilal Sohanlal.

130-1900—Little and Co—Chugonlal Wahalchand vs Sosamal Sewdayal and others—E G and W, for postponement.

145-1900—K D Shroff—Nundcorebai vs Nundcorebai and another—K D Shroff and Little and Co.

158-1900—Dikshit and D—Essufally Faizulabhoy and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism,

1-1900—In person—Bomanjee Hormusjee Motabhoy—Petitioner.

2-1900—In person—Luxmibai—Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

638-99—Crawford B and Co—Adolph Gothard Christianson vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co part heard.

47-1900—Smetham B and N—Vithal Bikoba Senay vs Parvatibai and another.

45-1900—In person a pauper—Cooverjee Heerjee vs Jamnadas Purshotum.

424-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N.

205-94—Roughton and R—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Karim Abdool Saccur—Ardasir H and D.

621-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaram Guru Gangadasjee vs Damoder Narsey and others—Janardhan and A, and B and K.

700-99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

611-99—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saooo Sidick—Takurdas D C and H.

502-98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

629-99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

745-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. and Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

395-99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushali vs Charles Agnew Turner and anothers—Manshuklal D and J.

164-99—Mathubhai and J and M and Bicknell M and M—Girdhur Dishookh vs Pundia Runchordas Kuhshall—Magonlal and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

The candidates for proficiency certificates will meet at the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday (to-morrow) the 11th instant at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

1. The Commandant's Prizes to the Cadet Companies have been awarded as follows:—To three Cadets (Students) in each of the Cadet Companies for superiority in Class Firing and for attendance at Commanding Officer's Parades:—

H Company—1st Cadet W Laxton, 2nd Cadet W Ross, and 3rd Cadet C Warton.

I Company—1st Cadet N McClumpha, 2nd Cadet J Cooke, and 3rd Cadet C Hobbs.

K Company—1st Cadet V Mackenzie, 2nd Cadet E Hawes and 3rd Cadet A West.

L Company—1st Sergt W Fragoss, 2nd Sergt W Hurst, and 3rd Sergt C Kershaw.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Khaki Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MACDONELL—April 1, in the Red Sea, on board the s s Matiana, Doris Margaret (Sheila) aged 2 years and 7 months youngest daughter of Alexander and Mary Edith Macdonell, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

KHANDALLA.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—April 6, at Sunnyside, Khandalla, the wife of J C Brooks, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

"Lover of Truth" pays too much attention to newspaper controversy. He should deal with the facts.—ED. "B.G."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900.

THE Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for India brings together many of the results of scientific inquiry in regard to the nature and diffusion of plague. For the second time it is noted that the descriptions of the bacillus by Kitisato, the Japanese, and Yersin, the French scientist, do not agree. Dr. Kitisato has himself called attention to this remarkable discrepancy :—"It has been quite generally assumed that the bacillus"—discovered by himself—"is identical with that of Yersin, but this assumption is incorrect, and further bacteriological investigations of the plague are desirable. Dr. Balfour Stewart, in describing the methods of plague bacteriology pursued in the Bombay Laboratory, observes that bacilli which had been cultivated for some time, did not behave in quite the same way in culture media as bacilli fresh from a plague case. This is in accordance with the ascertained fact that the first infection of a rat with plague kills in a certain number of hours. A second rat, infected from the first, dies quite as quickly; a third rat takes the disease slowly, but the fourth rat remains unaffected. The contrary is the case with mice, every successive infection being more virulent than that which preceded it. It has been stated that putrefaction after death at once destroys the bacilli. This is not always the case. Professor Klein has found that bodies of guinea-pigs, buried for seventeen days, contained live bacilli capable of conveying infection. In twenty-one days the bacilli could not be cultivated : they were harmless. With some of the lower animals at all events the infection can be conveyed without actual inoculation. Professor Batzeroff found that guinea-pigs, rats, rabbits and monkeys are susceptible to plague pneumonia if the plague culture be placed on the nasal mucous membrane. Plague follows if the culture be placed in the eye or in the mouth, or in the intestines, but with "diminishing ease." It is satisfactory to note, especially in view of this fact, that the experiments of Professors Neisser and Germano have proved that there is no danger of the conveyance of plague by the dust floating in the air of rooms.

Professor Lustig, at the request of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, drew up a report on the important part played by rats in the diffusion of plague. Hundreds of experiments on rats of different races showed that they were almost all susceptible to plague. If affected and non-affected rats are kept in the same cage they all die in a short time, and all die of plague. If the culture be mixed with their food, they generally die from plague, the microbes passing into their blood become active and highly dangerous sources of infection. In Poona in 1897, dead rats were found in a granary, and though the rats swarmed with microbes, none could be found in the corn. But two cooks, who ate of it, died in a few days of the plague. In Dr. Lustig's opinion rats represent one of the chief means for diffusing the disease, carrying the virulent microbes everywhere. The destruction of rats is one of the most effective measures for combating it, and he recommends poison and the use of Loeffler's microbe to cause an epidemic, innocuous to man, amongst the rats. Loeffler's microbe delivered Thessaly from the voles which were destroying the harvests in that country. When Dr. Lustig tried it on white mice, he obtained a highly virulent culture, but it had no effect on the black rat. Dr. Galliotti is expecting a still more virulent culture from Prague and when it arrives, he will repeat the experiments. Dr. Manson holds that plague is a rat-borne disease, and that the most important prophylactic measure against plague is the destruction of the rats. The relative immunity of Calcutta from the plague during previous years was ascribed by another scientist to the comparative scarcity of rats in that city. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, points out that the official reports of the plague authorities in Calcutta make no reference to any scantiness in the rat population, and they made frequent mention of the presence of rats. The British Plague Commission was led, from the evidence, to underestimate the influence of rats in the actual spread of the disease, which, the report says, may be very severe without any increased mortality among these rodents. Yet it is admitted that "rats suffer from plague, and that the death of unusually large numbers is an important sign of the place having become infected—all the more important as it may occur very early, before the few cases occurring (among human beings) attract the attention of the authorities." Surgeon-General Harvey is undoubtedly right in drawing the conclusion that it is safest that action should be inspired by the opinion that rats constitute a great danger. It is not so with regard to insects which at one time were regarded as active agents in carrying plague infection.

Dr. Nuttall found that blood-sucking insects, which it is not necessary to particularise, when allowed to bite animals dying of plague, anthrax, mouse septicœmia and chicken cholera, and then transferred to healthy animals, did not convey, in a single instance, infection. For twenty-four hours some of these insects will contain the undigested bacilli, but after that period the bacteria were digested and became harmless. Dr. Simond had elaborate theories as to the added virulence of the plague bacilli passing through certain insects, but those theories have not been substantiated. There is, however, danger in crushing an insect that has not completed its digestion. It is something to note that plague bacilli have been found in the throat of convalescents several days after their temperature has become normal. On the other hand Professor Kurth, of Bremen, reported that after examination of suspected jute, cotton and hides, there was no evidence of importation, or of the likelihood of importation, through them of plague bacilli The German Plague Commission came to the same conclusion with regard to hides. The Sanitary Commissioner refers to the opinion of some authorities that the outbreak of an epidemic is not due to the arrival of the bacillus, but to some change in the inhabitants or their environment. It is supposed that in the intervals between epidemics the bacillus may live upon decaying vegetable matters, waiting for the return of favourable conditions. Dr. Harvey very reasonably concludes that if such be the case, the conditions must be such as affect men and rats simultaneously. Mr. Baldwin Latham has read before the Royal Meteorological Society a paper to show the influence of weather conditions on the course of the plague. Without derogating from the value of Mr. Latham's theory, it may be pointed out that plague seems to rage with equal fury in the most contradictory climatic conditions. It breaks out in the hot season in Egypt. In Russia it ravaged certain districts, while the snow was eight feet deep. In India, it visits some cities during the rains, in others it prefers the hot weather. The epidemics have this in common, that all seem to run the same course, following the same curves of increase and decrease, all observing practically the same limit of time, which does not vary whether the sanitary measures taken are drastic or the reverse. After the experience of four years Bombay has ceased to believe in the possibility of stamping out the disease; we now take a more sensible view and when it approaches the maximum, we know that the curve of decline is nearly due. The German Plague Commission admit that the question as to where the Bombay plague came from cannot be decided. They report that it probably came from the Mahamari region, in Northern India. Dr. L. Rogers, I. M. S., who has made inquiries in the Kumaon fields, finds that outbreaks of cholera and of typhus fever are described by the tribes as Mahamari, or plague. Plague is absent sometimes for three or four years, and is more rare than typhus. He notes that the outbreaks of plague always take place in the higher districts bordering on Tibet, whence it finds its way to Yunnan, the source of the outbreak at Canton and Hongkong in 1893. Dr. Rogers considers that it is more likely that the plague reached Bombay by that route than direct from Garwhal across India. Wherever it has come from it is an unwelcome guest.

DETAILS as to what has actually occurred in Ashanti are awaited with some anxiety, the reports which have already reached England being of a contradictory character. The unfriendly attitude of the Ashanti rulers diverted much of the trade which would otherwise have passed through their country. Trouble arose in 1895, which was directly traceable to French agents, who were trying to establish French influence there, and it may be that the developments of the past few days may have a similar origin. Having been led to believe that British influence is on the wane the native imagines the time is ripe to strike for independence, or at least to crush its enemy of a neighbouring tribe. The king did so once, but the lesson then taught him was salutary. In October, 1895, an ultimatum was sent to the King, requiring him to signify his consent to the presence of a British Commissioner at Kumasi and the establishment of a British protectorate over the whole of his country. It was also stipulated that he would abolish human sacrifices, slave trading and the subjugation of neighbouring tribes. Captain Donald Stewart, who has now sent a somewhat reassuring message, was selected as Special Commissioner to carry out the ultimatum. But the king ignored him, and it was then found necessary to send an expedition against the ruler. Sir Francis Scott, who was accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenburg to Prahan, was in command of the expedition. As it approached Kumasi, King Prempeh realised that his obstinacy had lasted long enough and made his submission before a shot was fired. His brothers who had been sent to England and arrested for forging the King's seal were liberated, but the king and his mother-in-law, with several of the leading chiefs, were taken to the coast as hostages until the king should pay the amount of indemnity claimed against him. He is, however, still in banishment at Sierra Leone. Mr. Hodgson, referred to by Reuter, as having wired for troops, is presumably Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, who is located at Accra. Meantime he has proceeded to Kumasi, and is attempting to settle matters by a palaver. Gold Coast merchants believe that the disturbance is merely inter-tribal, but two British officers, Captain Armitage, Travelling Commissioner, and Captain Leggett, Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, have already been wounded, and the Housas are reported to have left Accra for Kumasi, presumably to assist in quelling the rising. Of whatever nature it may be, it is apparently not believed to be an attempt to reinstate Prempeh as ruler.

THE selection of the Australian Imperial Contingent for South Africa appears to have been a considerably easy task, thanks to the patriotic and enthusiastic spirit which the Imperial call evoked. At the Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, a crowd of 1,500 men jostled and shoved each other for priority of selection, and the supply of candidates of superior physique, able to shoot and ride was so great that hundreds of men, who otherwise might have counted on being accepted, were rejected without hesitation. "There's many a recruiting sergeant at home," remarked an officer, "who would like to run a net round the whole crowd. There are not many he would reject." None of the men chosen were under 5 feet 5 inches in height and a heavy man, to be selected, had to be of particularly fine physique. The picked candidates were all first-rate riders and excellent shots and some had qualifications in farriery. "You can ride anything I believe"? one man was asked. "Unless it bucks its hide off," was the confident reply. Another man when asked if he could shoot, answered "I have shot eighty deer." This is precisely the class of man that is needed to oppose the Boer marksman. In the selection for the Victorian Contingent, however, some dissatisfaction was caused. Candidates had first to send in written applications, stating whether they were married or single. Numbers of those who had plainly stated that they were married were notified by special letter to attend at the barracks, and many had to travel considerable distances, only to be summarily rejected after a long wait, without a word of explanation. Some of them, too, were men with the highest qualifications. Complaint is also made of the slowness with which the Victorian authorities have set about calling in their contingent, since the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's message asking for the additional 2,000 men. While New South Wales had already 1,000 men in Camp, Victoria was making its first selections, and it was urged that at the same rate the Victorian section of the Australian Imperial Contingent would be just about beginning its training when the troops from the other Colonies were ready to proceed to South Africa.

WITHIN the last few years the gold mining industry in Mysore has come into prominence, and judging by the outputs at the various mines the prospects for the future are bright. Most of the mines are provided with the newest machinery, and the gold production is gradually increasing month by month. For some months past, the financial newspapers of London have referred to the gold mines in Mysore as affording a safe and profitable speculation, and at any rate, this advice is genuine as regards the Mysore Gold Mining Company. At a general meeting of shareholders held last month, Sir Charles Tennant gave a satisfactory record of the year's work. The mine produced 155,768 ozs. during 1899, being over three thousand ounces in excess of the output in the previous year. About six months ago a new cyanide plant of increased capacity was put down, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that future records will eclipse those of the past. The working of the mines appears to be conducted on an economical scale, and a balance of over £400,000 was the result of the year's working. Dividends amounting to 140 per cent. on the nominal capital were paid, absorbing £350,000. Since the formation of the Company, gold to the value of over £4,000,000 has been raised, and over £2,000,000 has been paid in dividends.

RAIN has fallen in all the tea-producing districts of Assam, and in Cachar hail-storms have been experienced and also stormy weather in Sylhet. In Sibsagar the weather is reported cold for tea.

IT is now said that Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid, Commanding the Malakand Force, is to be appointed to officiate in command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

AN advertisement in another column announces the introduction of a new service of trains on the Southern Maratha Railway, commencing on the 15th instant.

COLONEL CRAIGIE leaves Simla on Wednesday next to take up the command at Karachi.

COLONEL CRAIGIE'S successor in the Adjutant-General's Department is still laid up in Burma.

THERE are now nearly five millions of people on relief works throughout India, an increase of 94,000 having occurred last week.

COLONEL H. D. HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Eduction in India, proceeds home on nine months' leave on urgent private affairs.

A RECRUDESCENCE of plague has occurred in the village of Malupota in the Jullundur district. The village has a population of 1,399.

SOME of the Sikh Police under the Inspector General having given trouble recently, it has been decided to deport the ringleaders immediately.

THE Nizam's Railway returns for the half-year ending December show a clear profit of ten thousand pounds after paying the working charges and five per cent. interest.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th March, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 285,885 maunds and Rs. 85,099 in the earnings.

THE Railways in India continue to steadily prosper. The approximate gross earnings from the 1st April to the 24th March are now 239 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year.

CAPTAIN A. LEVENTON, I. M. S., whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is posted to Shillong on special duty in connection with the Vaccine Depot.

EARTHWORK on the Simla Railway between Kalka and Dharampur will be actively carried on this summer, as the alignment has been finally settled along this section. The whole line will probably be finished in 1902.

ALTHOUGH Thursday's average is higher than its predecessors, it would seem from the records of previous days that plague in Calcutta is going down rapidly. If we take the death-rate from all causes and determine the percentage of plague deaths from day to day, the results are favourable, although, of course, they send up the percentage from other causes.

NOTIFICATIONS are under issue prohibiting the sale of railway tickets to persons in the Jullundur district intending to proceed to any of the following festivals :—Ram Naumi fair at Ajodhya in the North-West Provinces, the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami at Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency, the Bindbachal Nauratra fair, also in the North-West Provinces.

THE plague statistics for Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Rajputana for the week ending March 30th have not been received. For the other parts of the country the total mortality amounted to 1,599, including 1,462 in the Bombay Presidency, 10 in the Madras Presidency, 33 in the Mysore State, 11 in Hyderabad, 22 in the Central Provinces, and 61 in the Punjab. In Bombay city the deaths due to plague were 659 and 28 are reported from Aden.

THE working of the Postal Department in Ceylon seems to be very defective at the present time. Defalcations there must always be, remarks a local paper, where a department is so under-staffed in the higher branches as is that of the Post Office, but why so many letters should be lost or stolen in transit through the post we cannot imagine. Speaking for ourselves, hardly a day passes without one or more letters failing to reach us, and sometimes they contain cheques or postal orders.

THE trial of the Mukhdum of Hala, who was charged with murder, which commenced before Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, Sind, on the 21st March, concluded on Monday last. The assessors found the accused not guilty. The judgment was delivered on Saturday, when the Judge, differing from their opinion, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, subject to confirmation by the Sadar Court. Eight of the other accused, tried along with the Mukhdum under the same charge, were sentenced to transportation for life.

A VIGOROUS agitation is on foot in Rangoon condemning the employment of European barmaids behind public liquor bars. Public feeling has been aroused by the tragic end of Miss Nellie Robinson, a local barmaid, who is alleged to have committed suicide by taking oxalic acid. No inquest was held, and in consequence of enquiries made by correspondents in the local papers why an investigation was neglected, the local Government has called for such papers as are in the possession of the Commissioner of Police to see if further enquiry is necessary.

IN the Colombo *Standard* the question is being discussed of what should be done in the event of the present gang of armed burglars being detected and convicted. Should they be punished like ordinary criminals? The crime which these ruffians are guilty of is new in the annals of crime in Ceylon. It is very desirable that a new Ordinance should be passed for dealing with the crime in question. Should transportation to the Andamans be fixed as the punishment to be meted out to armed burglars, it is not very likely that this class of scoundrels will take root and flourish in the island. "First catch your burglar—then whip him" might be suggested as a useful proverb for Colombo.

AT a meeting of the Rangoon Municipality, on the 4th instant, a sensation was caused by six European non-official members leaving the room before the business was concluded in consequence of the President allowing a motion for the payment of a grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Dufferin Hospital. Six members contended that the motion was illegal and out of order. It is expected that this rupture will lead to litigation. In reply to a memorial submitted by the Municipal Commissioners to the Viceroy complaining of mismanagement of the Burma branch of the Dufferin Hospital by the local executive committee his Excellency has declined to interfere.

IT was announced some time ago that the establishment of an Earthquake Observatory in Colombo was contemplated by Government and drawings have now been prepared, and the design for the building is being elaborated by Mr. E. Human, the Superintendent of the Technical School. The site suggested as the most suitable for the Observatory is in the Museum grounds, and the style of the building, will be, as far as possible, in conformity with that of the Museum, though the Observatory will, for the present at all events, be on a small scale. The difficulty of designing a building which shall meet the requirements of privacy, avoid the risk of influences other than those of earthquakes being recorded, and provide sufficient ventilation without incurring draughts, is considerable, especially in a country where sudden squalls are frequent ; but all these points are being kept in view.

THE latest reports show that notwithstanding the employment afforded by the harvesting of the spring crops and the preparation of land for the ensuing rainy season the distress continues to deepen, especially in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Allowing for incomplete returns the number of persons on relief is now well over five millions, and 160,000 above last week. Of the increase Bombay and the Central Provinces with their Native States account for 55,000 and 44,000 respectively, and Hyderabad for 39,000. There is no increase in Rajputana. The rain which fell during the week in parts of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab has not improved the situation in the affected tracts ; and the cloudy weather has injured the *mahua* crop in the Central Provinces on which the aboriginal tribes largely depend. Prices are falling in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and are stationary elsewhere.

AT the close of the Edinburgh Town Council meeting on March 13 a motion was made that the magistrates be requested to report with regard to the police arrangements on the occasion of the recent "stop the war meeting" disturbance. It was sought to suspend the standing orders to permit of immediate discussion, but this was refused by a majority of 24 to 18, and the motion will not be heard till the next meeting of the council. The Lord Provost said he thought inquiry and report unnecessary. One of the promoters of the meeting was a friend of the Queen's enemies ; another, at the beginning of the war, wrote to President Kruger sympathising with the Boers, and the meeting was of a totally different kind from any which had ever taken place in Edinburgh before.

An extraordinary scene occurred in Dundee on March 8 in connection with a meeting convened in the interests of peace, which was to be addressed by Mr. Cronwright Schreiner and Mr. J. Keir Hardie. Three-quarters of an hour before the hour of meeting the hall was filled by a huge crowd, Union Jacks were waved and cheered, patriotic songs were sung, and groans given for the Boer leaders. At an early stage a free fight took place on the platform, and one of the parties rolled into the body of the hall. The police had repeatedly to interfere and, having regard to the situation, the promoters abandoned the meeting. The speakers remained in an ante-room for a few minutes and then drove off. The assemblage remained in the hall for some time longer and lustily sang "Rule Britannia." Later a procession, headed by students, took place, and, after a display of feeling at a statue of the Queen, several windows were broken in a house in which the speakers were staying.

IT may be interesting to recall the fact that the complaints of firing on hospitals and places reserved for non-combatants to which the "Times" gives emphasis in a letter from Mafeking, are not only familiar, but that the classic example of them occured in the Franco-Graman war. It is related in General Trochu's "L'Empire et la Defense de Paris." Trochu, the Governor of Paris, sent a formal comlaint to Moltke that the Prussian artillery had fired repeatedly on the Salpetriere, Bigetre, and Val de Grace hospitals, and also on the hospital for sick children. His charge was made in the most positive terms, for, he said, the aim was so obvious and persistent that the firing could not be attributed to chance. Moltke's reply was a precise and indignant denial. The firing was not denied, but it was due, he said, to the distance from which the shot was aimed and the indistinctness of the atmotphere, and when these two difficulties were overcome the accidents would not recur. The first cause, of course, has been intensified in the South African war, though the second does not equally apply.

THE maker of literature who is not a man of letters has lately exercised the cultured mind. The supreme example is, of course, Mr. Kipling. May not something be said for the (unexpressed, unconcious) claim of the object of Mr. Kipling's warmest affections—Thomas Atkins, to wit? The war has given us sundry revelations of Thomas's powers as a letter-writer. The Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to the Forces, quotes, in his "Mr. Atkins" (just published by Mr. Unwin), some specimens of Thomas's private correspondence, not only "from the front," but from the fighting line. A collection of Mr. Atkins's letters to his family and his chums in the old country would be an invaluable record of the Boer War. For one thing, they show how warm-hearted, how compassionate a fellow Tommy is ; how he is shocked by all the carnage and the horror which his own magnificent valour has dutifully produced. Moreover, Tommy is not only an expander of the Empire, he is also an expander of the Queen's English. Through his realistic letters, South African expressions are already trekking into our English speech. Lexicographers will have, respectfully to take stock of him.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated with great gusto in Australia. A member of the St. Patrick's day committee—declared—to use his own words—that there were more "Irishmen by profession" in Melbourne on Saturday than on any St. Patrick's day of the past. "Hullo, Llewellyn," said an acquaintance to a green-bedecked Welshman in Bourke-street ; "I didn't know you were an Irishman before. "Well, I've got a strain in me," was the reply. "My mother's cousin was in the Dublin Fusiliers, and my father's uncle was a non-commissioned officer in the Inniskilling Dragoons!" But many more who could not claim so close a relationship sported the shamrock and the green on Saturday, and numbers of them were not "in business." Young men claiming descent from the sturdy old Scottish covenanters discovered for once that Scots and Irish had always taken common cause, and the weird skirl of their bagpipes completely smothered the excellent music that otherwise might have been produced by the Milesian, who labored unceasingly at the Irish harp.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE EVACUATION OF ROUXVILLE.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Reuter, wiring from Aliwal North on the 7th inst., says, four companies of the Irish Rifles and two companies of Volunteers, arrived here from Rouxville last evening, covered by two squadrons of Border Horse, sent out by General Brabant, to prevent the enemy frustrating the movement.

Lieut. Bousey and two men of the Border Horse are missing and the enemy had two killed and one wounded in a rear-guard action.

[The small force fell back a distance of over twenty miles. The inhabitants of Rouxville gave up their arms immediately after the entry into Bloemfontein and are now, doubtless, being again commandeered by the Boer leaders.]

REPAIRING THE RAILWAY.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Reuter wiring from Bloemfontein on the 7th says, the railway has been completed to Glen.

[From Bloemfontein to Glen is a distance of ten miles in a north-easterly direction on the main line to Pretoria. The line north of Bloemfontein was cut by our men prior to the entry into the Orange Free State capital.]

ATTACK ON BRITISH OUTPOSTS.

The Boers from the water-works have attacked our outposts at Springfield.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S BROTHER.

The brother of President Steyn who was captured at Karee was to-day brought in to Bloemfontein.

[President Steyn appears to have many brothers. One was captured on March 13 when the railway station at Bloemfontein was taken, just before the city surrendered. The following day General French made his head-quarters at "a farm belonging to Mr. Steyn, the president's brother, who had remained quietly at home." This one entertained General French at dinner, on March 14, and Lord Roberts, at breakfast, the next morning, when he confided to the Commander-in-Chief that the President had become a nonentity. Now we hear of yet another brother being taken prisoner at Karee.]

THE REDDERSBURG DISASTER.

The five British Companies which were captured near Reddersburg were marching across country to Smithfield when they were surprised. They gallantly defended themselves, but the Boer guns forced them to surrender.

COMPLETION OF THE BOER FLANKING MOVEMENT.

APRIL 9.

The *Times'* Bloemfontein despatch, dated 6th inst., says that the affair of the lost companies at Reddersburg is unfortunate, inasmuch as it has allowed the Boers to complete their eastern flanking movement, as their forces now stretch in a thin line from Sannas Post on the south to a point to the east of Jagersfontein.

[From Sannas Post on the Bloemfontein Taaba N'Chu road to Jagersfontein is a distance of between eighty and ninety miles along which the railway runs more than half the way. Unless the Boers be quickly driven off there will be 45 miles of communications completely at their mercy.]

THE BOSHOF ACTION.

THE London correspondent of the "Pioneer" further wires :—The result of the Boshof action scarcely makes up for the reverse at Reddersburg. Lord Methuen had three companies of the Imperial Yeomanry Brigade under Chesham, three squadrons of Kimberley Light Horse under Colonel Peakmann besides the 4th Field Battery. Colonel De Villebois-Mareuil with two guns which were eventually captured, had occupied Jacobsdal Road. The British flanked and raked the enemy, and creeping forward and scaling the kopjes steadily for four hours, they finally carried the position with the bayonet. Of the enemy, consisting mainly of foreigners, none escaped. One hoisted the flag of truce, immediately thereafter shooting Captain Boyle of the Oxfordshires. The murderer was promptly shot.

Mr. Bennet-Burleigh, in a telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" reports 16,000 Boers moving south from Thabanchu, and again commandeering the farmers, who are nervous and demand British protection. The enemy is staking everything to hold Ladybrand and Thabanchu line, because of the admirable pasturage. They base great hopes also on the Kroonstad position. Small bodies are circling everywhere around Bloemfontein.

Mabeta, the native Chief, south of Mafeking, fighting the Boers.

Lord Roberts has warmly complimented India on the loyalty shown. He has said Lumsden's Horse is composed of just the men he required.

His and General White's messages of condolence on Joubert's death have had a favourable influence at Pretoria.

CAPTAIN REICHMANN

who organised the Khoornspruit ambuscade, is a notorious German who fought twelve years in the American Army in the Indian Campaigns. He joined the Transvaal Army previous to the Jameson Raid. At the beginning of the war he was promoted. The authorities at Washington declare that they are unable to identify him with the American Attache of the same name, from whom nothing had been heard recently, but inquiries are proceeding.

ALBRECHT CRITICAL.

Details are published of conversations with Colonel Albrecht, who was captured with Cronje's force. He scoffs at the British Cavalry, which affects to hide in bushes while the lances are sticking in the air, and boasts of twice leaving guns in Donga under our Cavalry's nose. On the other hand, he declares our Infantry finer even than Germany's, advancing where none else in the world would advance. They are admirable till mounted when they are ever occupied in holding their hats on. The Russian Attache with General Buller reports at St. Peterburg that

OUR CAVALRY IS ABSOLUTELY FEARLESS.

He devotes three sheets to eulogising the Infantry and their supreme contempt of danger. The Czar has ordered the document to be communicated to her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Wyndham, in the House of Commons, stated that the Boer prisoners number 5,000, and the number of British missing is 3,466.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, 8th, says :—

Among other matters that are greatly hampering Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein is the inadequate supply of rolling-stock. Continental critics both in and out of the Press affect to take the gloomiest view of the situation and declare that Lord Roberts will require 400,000 men before he can hope to enter Pretoria.

Great indignation is being expressed in Russia at England's using Beira to disembark Sir F. Carrington's force.

The minor reverses to our arms recently reported have caused a fresh outburst of Anglophobia of a virulent type all over Europe.

Captain Dimsdale, of the Royal Irish Rifles, was dangerously wounded at Reddersburg.

Captain Patrick Campbell, husband of the famous actress, was killed in Methuen's engagement at Boshof.

About thirty Boer prisoners escaped at Simonstown but most of them have been recaptured. One was shot in his flight.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Lord Roberts has reviewed Lumsden's Horse, which arrived at Bloemfontein in the pink of condition and made a very favourable impression. The Commander-in-Chief, in addressing the Corps, said it was composed of a class of men most required for the kind of warfare which the Boers waged, and that he had specially telegraphed to the Government of India for them. The men are in high spirits and anxious to win their spurs and vindicate the high opinion in which they are held by Lord Roberts.

THE WHITE FLAG.

In the engagement at Boshof, Captain Cecil Boyle, of the Imperial Yeomanry Corps, was deliberately shot dead by a Boer, after the enemy had hoisted the white flag. The perpetrator was killed on the spot.

CASUALTIES IN THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The following casualties are cabled to have occurred in the Indian Contingent from South Africa :—Died of disease—19th Hussars, Privates F. Rogers, J. Curle, A. East, J. Baker, D. Alexander, J. Ross, T. Faulds, P. Much and H. Wassal ; 53rd Field Battery, Gunner P. Smith and acting Bombardier W. T. Bailay; 5th Dragoons, Private Walsh and E. Wilson, Armourer Sergeant H. Wright and Privates G. Jones and W. Boyle ; 42nd Field Battery, Gunners S. Gawtrey and F. Gawtrey; 1st Devonshires, Private A. Edwards, J. Duermore, J. Cunningham, T. Sullivan and G. Richards ; 1st Gloucesters, Privates E Halliday and G. Paget ; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Privates C. Herbert and Sergeant G. H. Leach ; and 2nd Gordons, Private H. Burridge.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

Six transports with 80 officers, 1,600 men and 1,200 remounts have arrived at Capetown. The Bavarian, Tagus, Nile, Tintagel Castle, British Prince, Britannic, Maplemore, Avoca, Duke of Portland, Goth and Australian, while the Killonan Castle, Woolwich, Ranee, Pavonia, Trojan, and Cephalonia have arrived at Natal.

INDORE AND THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

THE proceedings of the durbar, held at Indore in honour of the recent British successes in South Africa, according to a correspondent, were as follows :—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore who was at Burwaha, came to Indore on the 12th instant, and ordered a durbar, to be held under the presidency of Prince Balasaheb, the Heir-Apparent. His Highness purposely put forth the Prince in order to give him an opportunity to be animated with the same sense of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress as he himself is animated with. He desired Mr. K. C. Bedarkar to read the following speech to the assembled Sardars on his Highness' behalf. The speech was applauded from time to time and interrupted by ringing cheers, although, as a rule, cheering is not resorted to at native durbars. As the firing of the salute of 101 guns began, Mr. Bedarkar read out the following speech :—

Sardars and Officers, Civil and Military,—I have summoned you to this durbar to participate with me in the joy I have felt at the recent British successes in South Africa and the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Ladysmith and Kimberley. These successes which have been achieved under the guidance of Lord Roberts point to an important land-mark in the history of this remarkable war. At the beginning of this war, in October last, no man could—and in fact no man did—perceive the immense difficulties which have been perceived during the progress of the war, and which have been successfully encountered. The lessons of the Majuba Hill had been imperfectly learnt, or completely forgotten ; and no one realised that the white farmers of Dutch extraction, called Boers—a name then scarcely known—and who were squabbling with seekers of gold and diamonds over local questions of franchise, were capable of a military organization, which developed patriotism and discipline in the soldier, high quality both in small and large arms, and an accuracy in the mode of handling them against a first-class Power like mighty England. A great sacrifice of life which has occurred was never anticipated or reckoned with. There was, however, one thing about which no body either in England or in India, had the least doubt. That one thing is the firm and never to be shaken conviction that the British must win in the long run. There was a quiet and steady determination to go through the affair, and the result is the brilliant achievements which we have this evening met to celebrate by this durbar and firing of an Imperial salute of 101 guns in honour of the venerable Sovereign Queen-Empress Victoria, the like of whom has never been known and who adorns the throne of the great empire, the like of which has never been seen. The peculiar feature of this war is one that is particularly gratifying. That feature is the part which India, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have taken in the conduct of the war. The solidarity of the Empire never came so much into evidence as when the contingents from the Colonial and Indian Empire co-operated with the British troops under the guidance of Generals who had gained both their military experience and their honours in and about India. The Indian Princes out-did one another in offering their resources to the British Government, thereby giving a practical and loyal response to his Excellency the Viceroy's claim upon those princes as his colleagues. In thus showing their loyalty the Indian princes have proceeded not only upon right sentiment, but also upon what they feel to be a sound practical basis, namely, the basis of identity of interest. Even great reverses and adversities have their proper use in the progress of evolution. The subscription of the Transvaal War Fund in India, of the Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House in London ; the formation and despatch of Lumsden's Horse, are events which can not fail to strengthen the bond of union between England and India—a union upon which more than anything else depends the prosperity of the Empire as a whole. Our wish therefore is natural that the successes which have begun will steadily continue ; and that the British Flag will soon fly over Pretoria in token of suzerainty and protection. Long live Raj-Rajeshwari Dirgha Vijaiji Victoria.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING TRIP.

Owing to the rather heavy rain on Friday night, there was no "shikar" on Saturday. His Excellency and party have been much pleased with the sport they had. The bag on the whole has been very good, consisting of four tigers, two panthers and a quantity of smaller game. Arrangements for the beats every day devolved upon Mr. Rebsch, the Forest Officer, a keen and experienced sportsman himself, and could not have been better. Mr. Whymper, who came down from Naini Tal, and Mr. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, also gave valuable assistance in the line. His Excellency thanked these gentlemen warmly on parting with them. Captain Baker-Carr has left to join Lord Suffolk for some shooting in Nepal, Lord Ronaldshay, A.-D-C., visits Naini Tal, and afterwards proceeds to Simla.

THE desirability of improving the race by carefully selected marriages has long been talked about and now the State of Colorado is going to set about the task. A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature permitting only healthy, well-developed and moral people to marry. Among its provisions are that the man must be at least twenty-five and the woman twenty-two ; both must be free from consumption, epilepsy, asthma, or any blood disease, insanity, organic or hereditary, and drunkenness ; they must not be more closely related than fourth cousins and no certificate shall be granted for marriage to any who "shall have a notorious reputation for moral depravity or who shall at the time of application for a marriage license be on trial, under bonds, or in prison to answer for a felony." To carry out this law a country board of medical examiners is to be formed, one of whose members must be a woman ; and no certificate to marry can be granted, until the man and woman have been examined by this board. Any attempt to deceive on any of these points is penalised by a legal clause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISTURBANCES IN KUMASI.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Reuter in a despatch from Accra, dated the 8th instant, says that a message has been received from Mr. Hodgson, in which he asks for troops, and says that he is remaining at Kumasi and attempting to settle matters by a "palaver."

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—Captain Donald Stewart's cable to the Colonial Office gives the opinion that the Ashantis are docile and prosperous, and says that hitherto no trouble had been experienced there. Merchants here believe it to be a purely tribal fight, and the British will not be assailed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia, at the same time and date.

ABOLITION OF PUNKAH COOLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The Government have ordered the abolition of punkah coolies in favour of mechanical agency in all barracks ; the change to be made where possible this season.

APPOINTMENTS.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Armstrong, from 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 2nd-Lieutenant Woollcombe, from 20th Hussars, officiate as squadron officers.

THE LATE DR. MIVART.

BURIAL PROHIBITED BY CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires :—

Cardinal Vaughan has prohibited the burial of the late Dr. St. George Mivart or his relatives in Kensal Green. The remains have been deposited in unconsecrated ground without religious rites. General indignation is expressed at this proceeding, and litigation is impending.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual Point-to-Point Races and Gymkhana of the Bombay Light Horse were held at Santa Cruz. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was very successful and enjoyable, albeit the Committee probably discovered that the management suffered by the attempt to cram too many events into the time at their disposal. The programme opened with the Heads and Posts Competition which was difficult because of the closeness of the posts and jumps and resulted in a fairly interesting display. The Open Point-to-Point Race produced a large field, but Lieutenant Courage, who led all the way out and home and should have won, went off the course when near home and lost his advantage by having to turn back. The course was about three miles and went over open but very rough ground to the road at Wankola, thence to the top of Kaleena Hill and over the summit to the other side, where a turn was made to the left through a patch of jungle, afterwards coming out into the open again and passing round some rocks, the home stretch being thereafter entered. The course was peculiarly broken and there were a number of stone walls and ditches to be cleared. In coming home the riders had their view obscured by the glare and dust, and several of them followed Mr. Courage on the wrong track. This gave Mr. Fischer a chance and coming up well he won finely on Dakin. The Postillion Race was run in heats and owing to attention being distracted between it and the Wantage Competitions it was not very interesting. Lieutenant Courage, however, made a notable win in his heat, but in the final Sergt. Rivers Smith won after a capital race. The Light Horse Cup was somewhat of a surprise, January with Trooper Moore up, coming in well ahead of the rest. The course for this event was somewhat similar to the Open Point to Point with the exception that the troopers went to the north of Kaleena Hill and after turning to the left had to travel a long valley. The Santa Cruz Scurry was a very easy win for Mr. Rome who came in well ahead of the other two placed competitors. In the Wantage Competitions there were a number of miss fires and for this reason and also because time prevented the completion of the two events of this kind on the programme it was decided to hold them over again on Sunday. At the close of the sports the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Cuffe. Appended are the details of the meeting :—

HEADS AND POSTS.—1st Prize presented by Sergt-Major Ker.

Lieut Symons	1
Trooper Durnford	2

14 entries.

OPEN POINT-TO-POINT FOR HORSES

Mr P F Fischer's br aust g Dakin, 12st 7lbs	Owner	1
Mrs Forbes' b w g Scout 13st	Lieut Courage	2
Capt A J Peile's br aust g Myail, 12st 7lbs	Owner	3
Mr Marshall Reid's br aust g Saturn, 12st 7lbs	Mr G A Lord	0
Mr J H Symington's b aust g Protector, 12st 7lbs	Owner	0
Mr Oldman's ch aust g Rufus, 12st 7lbs	Owner	0
Mr E S Hale's ch aust m Dancing Girl	Owner	0
Mr A C Demetriadi's ch aus g Laddie, 12st 7lbs	Owner	0
Mr D Lindsay's ch aust g Medowra, 13st	Mr G H Brooks	0
Mr W D Graham's b a h Sir John, 11st	Mr T Moore	0
Mr J Murdoch's b aust g Merry, 12st 7lbs	Owner	0

Scout led for the whole of the way out and home until approaching the turn into the final straight. Then he went off the course, being followed by Sir John and others. Scout returned to the course, but was too late to prevent Dakin coming up at a rattling pace from the rear and racing home an easy winner by three lengths. The same distance divided second and third. Medowra and Rufus had spills.

POSTILLION RACE—Run in heats. Final.

Sergeant Rivers-Smith Bo L H	1
Corpl. Ri[illegible]die	2
Lieut Courage, R N	3

Good race. Won by a length. Same distance between second and third.

THE LIGHT HORSE CUP.

Trooper Boyd's b w g January, 12st 7lbs	Trooper Moore	1
Trooper Cerrier's b w a Landrail 12st 7lbs	Trooper Bulkley	2
Trooper Irvine's b w g Colin, 12st 7lbs	Owner	3
Trooper Skene's b w m Vanitas, 12st 7lbs	Owner	0
Corpl Hill's b cb g Rob Roy 11st 7lbs	Owner	0
Corpl Robert's b w g Hawthorne 13st	Owner	0
Trooper Sugden's bk ch m Lady Kicker, 10st 7lbs	Owner	0

Rob Roy went away with the lead, but out in the country came down with his rider. Corpl. Hill pluckily remounted, but January had meanwhile gained the advantage with Landrail second. January kept a long lead to the finish and won handsomely. Bad third. Lady Kicker and its rider Trooper Sugden, also came to grief.

THE SANTA CRUZ SCURRY.

Mr F J Rome's d w m Mischief, 13 3¾, 12st 7lbs	Owner	1
Lieut A V Courage g a p Cypress 13 3, 10st	Owner	2
Capt Tomkin's g a h Shamsha d 14, 10st 7lbs	Mr G A Lord	3
Lieut P G Brown's (R N) Walt a B[illegible]	Owner	0
Mr E S Hale's g a g Nilchai 13 2½ [illegible]	Mr T Moore	0
Lieut F S Lillie's g a g Petrel	Owner	0
Mr F G Pickering's g a p Ted	Owner	0
Mr E Dalgleish's ch ob m Pinkie 13 3, 10st	Owner	0

Good race. Won by two lengths. Same between second and third.

THE MARCH TO LADYSMITH.

THE following letter from an officer at the front gives an idea of the hard work and scant comforts of the force that struggled on to Ladysmith :—

Boer's Laager,
Monte Christo Hill
Near Colenso,
20th February

I have not written since the 4th, as we have been fighting and marching ever since. I don't suppose the papers will ever get hold of our fights or marches, tho' they were n't all reverses.

I wrote on 1st Nov. it's no use wasting pounds on telegrams about fights, for they usually go on for a week.

I'll give you an outline of the last 16 days from notes in my calendar.

4th Feb.—Marched from Spierman's Farm to Tugela at the Skietdrift ; bivouacked that night.

5th—Crossed the Tugela the second time.

6th—Whilst Warren's Division made a demonstration up the Ladysmith Road, we moved to the right, and towards evening crossed a bridge, where we lost a good many men, and were to have taken a hill on the right of Vaal Kranz, which was stormed by Lyttelton's brigade, but we were told to hold Munger's Farm instead, with half the battalion in reserve. Our company was on piquet after, on the right of Vaal Kranz.

7th—Our brigade (Hildyard's) relieved Lyttelton's on Vaal Kranz. The enemy had brought up 20 guns, and all our 70 could not put them out of action, so we had it pretty hot at intervals all day ; 56 shells in a quarter of an hour came into us at one time, but we did not lose many in the brigade compared to other fights. Our balloon went up and spied out their positions, and looked right into Ladysmith. In the evening we held the bridge while every one retired, and kept the place clear while all but half a battalion of the Devons had gone ; then the R. E. came down and withdrew the bridge pontoon and put it on wagons which we conveyed to camp.

8th—Marched without food or rest, straight to Springfield at the junction of the two Tugelas. I had a bath and a real good wash.

10th—Brigade (Hildyard's) marched to Pretoria's farm, where the Devons were on outpost that night.

11th—The Brigade marched to Chievely and to a camp on a stream, three miles this side of the station, a pretty good record of fighting and forced marches even in this campaign.

14th—Took Hussar Hill.

15th—On outpost.

16th—Made a demonstration of our brigade towards Ladysmith, lasting nine hours.

17th—Brigade took Czingolo Hill, a very hard day's fighting with very little water and the fire at times as hot as Colenso.

21st—That is the end of my diary : so I'll tell you about the next day's doings. First of all my servant packed up by mistake my flannel belt in my coat and towel, and as we slept after taking Czingolo without coats, which are carried on wagons. I didn't get my belt which I usually carry in my havresack in the daytime, and as I feared, without it, I woke in the morning with a bad head and a touch of fever and dysentery. I felt so bad I could only walk along with my half company which was in front of the battalion and let the other fellow do all the talking, till we got into the thick of it and charged up Monte Christo Hill to support the West Yorks and the Queens, when the excitement, noise and heat made me forget for a bit. We attacked right up a sort of precipice with thick thorn bushes and trees ; and after what seemed years of shouting and driving we got a few men through, and found ourselves on the top where we held on till more got up, and the Queens worked round the right flank, and the Boers skedaddled, leaving rifles, and bread, &c., in their sangars.

I was hit on the hand by a splinter of shell, and luckily it hit me flat and only made a bruise and slight cut. Soon after I collapsed with a hot go of fever, and my servant put up a little sangar to stop the shells from bothering me, and I stayed all the afternoon and night on the hill, not being able to find a doctor or any food, (we had none all day). Next morning I went down to the hospital, three miles back on a little pony, and they gave me some milk, and filled me up with medicine which brought my temperature down, and next morning after some more milk, I set out with my servant to find the regiment. Seeing a camp on my way, I went in, and found it a Boer laager which they had left hurriedly ; it was full of large bags of flour, rice and boxes which had been tumbled about and looted by our men as they ran through. I picked up some bits, and went on, finding the regiment, just as we were coming on here to Hlangwana Hill, which was held so strongly by the Boers at Colenso, and which they evacuated in their hurry. It is a wonderful hill. I went all over it to-day and they have dug trenches, 6 and 7 feet deep, and piled boulders up in huge heaps. It is a perfect fortress and a wonderful sight with their picks and clothes and things left behind ; we found a lot of Pom Pom ammunition and Mausers, soft and hard-nosed, split Tweedie and Martini cartridges in thousands. They all had built corrugated iron shelters which were littered with their "toast-bread" (like hard rusks) and food-stuffs, mealies, meat, flour, rice, potatos, onions, and everything nice.

We are advancing a little towards Ladysmith and are about eight miles off, but I can't say if the Generals can take us in or not.

Later.—Just heard of Kimberley being relieved two days ago. I enclose menu of the dinner given to us at Pretorius farm when on picket."

Hotel Mealie.
Menu : Diner.
Saturday, 10 February, 1900.

Pom-Poms.

Soupe,	"Loin d'ici."
Poisson,	"Pas cuit."
Entree,	"Oeufs a la Vaal Kranz."
Joint,	Ros Bif a la Maconochie.
Legumes	Tournipes a la Dornkop.
	Pommes de Terre frites.
	Carrotes.
Pouding.	Riz a la Pretorius
	(Plum Pouding
	D. V. Demain).
Fromage	Petits Pains.

Shrapnels.

WHY EAT MEAT ?

MR. ISAAC PITMAN addressed the following letter on vegetarianism to the "Times" of January 27th, 1879. Neither vegetable life nor phonetic spelling have made much progress since !

TU THE EDITER OV THE "TEIMZ."

Sir,—A frend sujests to me that ei aut tu reit a leter tu "The Teimz," plaising mei leif-ekspeeriens in kontrast with the editoarial suming-up on Mr. W. Gibson Word'z vejetarian leter in "The Teimz" ov last Thursday. The konkleuzhon areivd at iz :—"So long az no speshal kaul iz tu be maid on the strength, a peurli vejetable deiet mai sufeiz." Az mei leif haz been wun ov sumwhat eksepshonal aktiviti, the fakt that it haz been maintaind on a vejetabel deiet aut tu be noan, now a diskushon on deiet haz been admited intu "The Teimz." Mei deietitik ekspeeriens iz breefli this,—Abuv forti yeerz ago dispepsia woz kariing me tu the graiv. Medikal adveizers rekomended animal food three teimz a dai insted ov wuns, and a glas of wein. On this rejimen ei woz nuthing beterd but raather groo wurz. Ei avoided the meet and the wein, gradeuali rekuverd mei dijestiv pouer, and hav never sins noan, bei eni pain, that ei hav a stumak. Theez forti yeerz hav been spent in kontineus laibor, in konekshon with the invenshon and propagaishon ov mei sistem ov fonetik shorthand and fonetik speling, korespondenz, and the editoarial deutiz of mei weekli jurnal. Tho siksti-feiv yeerz of aij, ei kontineu the kustom I hav foload aul throo this peeriod, ov being at mei ofis at siks in the morning, sumer and winter. Til ei waz fifti yeerz ov aij ei never took a holidai, or felt that ei wonted wun ; and for about twenti yeerz in the ferst part ov this peeriod ei woz at mei desk foarteen ourz a dai, from siks in the morning till ten at neit, with too ourz out for meelz. Twenti yeerz ago, ei began tu leev off at siks in the eevning. I atribeut mei helth and pouer ov endeurans tu abstinens from flesh meet and alkoholik drinks. Ei kan kum tu no uther konkleushon when ei see the efekt ov such eksteuded ourz ov laibor on uther men hoo eet meet and driuk wein or beer. Ei hav riten mei leter fonetikali as iz my kustom, and shall feel obleijd if it be aloud thus to apeer in "The Teimz."

EIZAK PITMAN.

Fonetik Instituot, Bath, 27 Janeuri, 1879.

THE FAMINE.

WIDESPREAD RAINFALL.

THE situation has considerably improved within the last twenty-four hours owing to a pretty general rainfall over Northern India and in the Deccan. The weather report yesterday records further disturbances in the atmospherical conditions, and suggests the probability of rain in Gujarat, and nowhere would it be more welcome.

A severe thunder and hail storm visited Hyderabad on Sunday evening. Over two inches of rain fell in about an hour and the streets were literally paved with hail which damaged a good many street lamps in falling. Indications of the severity of the storm are visible everywhere, street lamps and windows in private houses being smashed and thousands of mangoes stripped from the trees. The water in the wells will be replenished.

Heavy showers fell at Ahmedabad on Sunday evening accompanied with lightning, and strong winds. The weather is now clear, but dust storms are reported from Viramgam. Rinderpest is still raging in the Sabarmati Camp.

The weather has also changed at Karachi, and on Sunday there was an overcast sky with slight rain.

A severe snowstorm is in progress in Kashmir, two inches of rain having fallen at Srinagar, while rain fell all over Northern India from Peshawar to Bengal, as well as over the Nizam's dominions. The temperature in Northern India is many degrees below normal.

PHILANTHROPIC RELIEF WORK.

BROACH.

A meeting was held on Friday in connection with the Broach Ladies Association, those interested assembling at the Collector's (Mr. G. D. Panse's) bungalow.

Mrs. E. A. Smith, one of the honorary secretaries of the Ladies' Association, read a report of the work done by the Association. The report showed that the Association was started by Mrs. Panse about three months ago, and that the contributions already amounted to over two thousand rupees. Sympathetic appeals were addressed to a number of philanthropic gentlemen of Bombay and several other cities, which were well responded to, while a fair sum was collected locally. A set of working rules has been drawn up, and the Association has been helping the famine-stricken and needy women and children in the district, whether on relief-works, or in poor-houses, by grants of grain, the supply of clothes, cash, and the supply of milk to infants. Purdah ladies and ladies of respectable families, but in need of help, receive assistance from the fund. The relief in the district is distributed through the Collector. The report concluded by thanking Mrs. Lely for her presence at the gathering, and by thanking the Collector and his officers for complying with the request of the Association to distribute relief. The report, which was read in English, was rendered into Gujerati by Mrs. Girjagavri Pranshanker, another honorary secretary of the Association.

Mrs. Panse referred to the circumstances under which the association was formed, and referred to the presence of Mrs. Lely, who is aiding her husband's efforts in making provision for the allieviation of the sufferings of the poor. Miss Kanga, Mrs. Narmada Hiralal Mujumdar and other ladies spoke.

Mrs. Lely briefly replied, and referred in terms of praise to the good work which the Ladies' Association was doing.

Distress in the Broach District is becoming more acute and notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities, a large number of cattle have died. Fodder is scarce in this district, and is obtainable only at fabulous prices. Two new works have been opened in the Ankleshwar Division. The poor-house is full to overflowing, and there are already eight hundred inmates. The health of Broach city is, however, improving.

JAORA.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib presided over a meeting held in the Durbar Hall at Jaora on March 31st, the gathering having been called by the Prime Minister for the purpose of raising a famine fund. Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed, C.S.I., Prime Minister, described the distressed condition of the people affected by the famine, and the measures adopted by the State for their relief, and he urged the necessity of private charity supplementing the relief given by the State. It appears from the accounts given by the Minister that the State proposes to spend Rs. 2,82,000 on relief works, gratuitous relief, and in giving assistance to the cultivators in the shape of grain and takavi advances. Seven major relief works in the shape of deepening the bed of the river in the city and the excavating of tanks are in progress and employ 15,000 persons daily. In the way of gratuitous relief 3,000 persons are maintained at four poor-houses. Arrangements have also been made for providing means for the support of purdahnashin women by engaging them in ginning cotton and spinning thread. Rs. 10,568 were subscribed on the spot. H. H. the Nawab Sahib headed the list of subscribers with Rs. 2,000 from his private allowance. Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan Sahib, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Jaora, contributed a sum of Rs. 1,500, and H. H. the Begum Sahib Rs. 1,000.

DESPATCH OF FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.

THE famine refugees from Kathiawar, who have been camping in the city for some months past were yesterday morning despatched by train to Thana, where arrangements have been made for their accommodation by Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, a wealthy Batia merchant of Bombay. Mr. P. Ryan, station master at the Victoria Terminus, and his two assistants have been busy for two days in forming up six special trains for the conveyance of these unfortunate people. Each special carried about sixteen hundred persons, consisting of men, women and children and started from the Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations at intervals of one hour. A large body of the armed police accompanied the refugees, who, on arrival at the Thana Station, were escorted to an extensive piece of open ground, about three miles away from the station, where tents and other accommodation had been provided for these people. From an early hour yesterday morning these refugees were collected from different parts of the town and brought to the tents that had been pitched on the Maidan between the Esplanade Police Court and Municipal Office. Here they were medically examined and then marched to the station under police escort. Similar tents were erected in an open space to the right of Byculla Station. Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police ; Dr. Weir, Health Officer ; Lieut.-Col. Wilkins, Special Medical Officer ; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner and Superintendent Crummy were present at the station and supervised the arrangements made for the departure of these refugees. Similar police arrangements were also made by Superintendent Nolan at the Byculla Station. These people will be employed in digging a tank at Thana. Those who are incapable of work will be kept in sheds and provided with food by charitable Hindus.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITATLE RELIEF FUND.

TWELFTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	31,73,215	7	1
Collections from P W D subordinates, Manipur, per K Battacharjee	40	0	0
Subscribed by men of "G" Coy, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Rawal Pindi	33	0	0
Captain F Dove, R A M C, Mhow	10	0	0
Non-Com Officers and men of 57th Battery, R F A, Mian-Mir	100	0	0
Lt-Col H Goad	100	0	0
"A Mistake"	25	0	0
Some citizens of Pabna per K C Sen	100	0	0
The late Sir William Lockhart, G C B, K C S I	500	0	0
Thos R Stokoe, Esq	100	0	0
William Waterfield, Esq	200	0	0
Philip Gay Waterfield, Esq	75	0	0
G Watson, Esq	25	0	0
Col W J Heaviside	100	0	0
Collected by A G Watson, Esq	133	8	0
Messrs Marshall Sons & Co, Limited	2,000	0	0
Railway Employes and others, 16th and 17th Division, A B Railway 2nd subscription, per K Gupta	25	0	0
Railway Employes and others, 16th and 17th Division, A B Railway 3rd subscription, per K Gupta	50	0	0
Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Bengal, per Hon'ble Sir H Prinsep, Kt	160	0	0
From the Establishment of Office of Examiner of Ordnance and Clothing Accounts	90	0	0
Nursing Das Audity	5	0	0
Office Staff of Sandg Engineers, Central and South Western Circles	17	4	0
From Shanghai, 1st instalment per Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,000	0	0
Native Staff, Bengal Timber Trading Co, Ld Raghunthpali per S L Bauerji, 2nd Subscription	20	0	0
Reginald Murray Esq 2nd Subscription	10	0	0
Officers of 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwalls L I per Lt Col J H Verschoyle	60	0	0
Gobinchunder Chatterjee	10	0	0
Staff of Bengal Chamber of Commerce	111	8	0
Staff of Licensed Measurers Dept	73	0	0
"Rags" 2nd subscription	16	0	0
Office Staff of Medical Store-keeper	37	8	0
From Launceston and North Tasmania per Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £200	3,000	0	0
Col W L Kaywett	100	0	0
Gyanendra Ch Banerjee, Barisal	5	0	0
W C Macpherson, Esq, Bankipore	100	0	0
People of Southport, Lancashire, 2nd instalment (H E the Viceroy's old constituency) £100	1,485	7	10
Mrs Blanchard, Camerton Hall, Cumberland £50	745	10	1
Miss Malin, Southport £5	74	9	0
J J Cockshott, Esq, Southport	74	6	8
Miss Mary J Ross	19	4	0
Collected in C Coy, 3rd Batt, Rifle Brigade, per Lt E G Campbell	10	0	0
Staff of Office of Examiner, P W D Accounts, Bengal	159	11	3
H G Whelan, Esq	50	0	0
Staff of Office of Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts	70	8	0
K Bonerjee, Miradpur	2	0	0
R W Carlyle, Esq	100	0	0
Officers of Madrasah College, Calcutta	175	8	0
Students of the Arabic Department, Madrasah College, Calcutta	43	12	0
Major R K Smith, per Bank of Bengal	200	0	0
Hadji M A Razzack, per Bank of Bengal	200	0	0
8th Instalment of Mansion House Fund	1,50,000	0	0
Naini Tal Brewery Coy	1,000	0	0
Total up to date	[illegible]	9	11

A. F. COX,
Honorary Secretary.

Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, April 6.

THE COLLISION AT SEA.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer, Sabarmati, which collided with the s. s. Brahmani of the same company on the 4th instant at Karwar arrived in harbour on Saturday. It appears that the s. s. Brahmani was leaving the Karwar harbour, when the Sabarmati was entering about 12-10 a.m., on Wednesday. A collision occurred between the vessels and the Brahmani, after a few minutes filled in and heaved over. The Sabarmati struck her amid ships on the port side. The wrecked vessel is lying four miles from the Bunder and a mile from the Oyster Rock light-house North, in 6 1-2 fathoms of water. The Sabarmati sustained heavy damage, her stem being broken and twisted for about 15 feet in length. At the time of the accident the Brahmani was in charge of the local pilot, and the captain and second officer were also on the bridge.

The Sabarmati was in charge of a pilot, the second and the third officers being also on duty. Soon after the accident, all the passengers on board the wrecked vessel were transferred the Sabarmati, and were safely landed. The passengers, coming to Bombay, were despatched to Marmugoa, by s. s. Premier, and those passengers for Mangalore were conveyed by the same vessel after returning from Marmugoa. The masts and the edge of the funnel of the wrecked ship are yet visible. A red light has been placed on the wreck by the authorities. The officers and screw, numbering forty-six, also arrived in Bombay on Saturday, by the s. s. Sabarmati, which is now lying at the Prince's Dock Harbour Wall, where the damage is being repaired. Preliminary inquiry regarding the accident was held yesterday by the Port Officer of Bombay. Mr. R. Ditchburn, Superintending Engineer, who had proceeded to the scene of wreck, returned to Bombay on Saturday.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says : Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, District Deputy Collector, Kalyan Division, has been appointed to officiate as Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana in place of Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal who has temporarily been appointed as a Member of the Central Examination Committee in the Revenue Department at Bombay. Mr. Krishnaji Jagannath Agaskar, Aval Karkoon and Third Class Magistrate of Salsette, has been appointed Sup[illegible]intendent, Famine Relief Operations at Pokharan, in Thana, from the 1st instant. Mr. Datto Raghunath Mahimkar of [illegible] Government Forest Class [illegible] Poona has lately been appointed Inspector, Forest, Salsette Taluka, in the Thana District.

The Hon. Mr. F.S.P. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad, is expected here shortly. He will see personally the arrangements made by the Revenue Department, at Pokharam Tank, in connection with the famine relief operations in this district. His Native Assistant, Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, arrived here from Broach on Wednesday last. Mr. C. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, N.D., arrived yesterday. About one hundred and fifty Kathiawari famine-stricken people were brought down here from Bombay yesterday, as before stated, for the famine relief works at Pokharan.

The detachment belonging to 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers) under command of Subedar Nabee Bax, stationed at Thana, is waiting for orders from the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Presidency, to give over charge of the Thana Jail to the Police Department, as ordered by the Government of India last year. Arrangements have already been made by the Inspector-General of Police to relieve the military men of their jail duty at this station.

A Native Christian, named Thomas D'Abree of Bandora, who was committed to the Court of Sessions by Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar Ovalekar, First Class Special Magistrate of Cooria, on a charge of man-slaughter by shooting a Goanese, named De Souza, in a quarrel at Bandora last month, will be tried by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bar-at-Law, Sessions Judge of Thana on the 10th instant.

Fakhrdin, Amridin Harris, Shabudin, Gulam Rasul Tafudin and two other Musalmans of Badlapoor in Kalyan Taluka, Thana District, who were charged with criminal intimidation and a threat to cause hurt to Mr. Shamsudin, a brother of the late Mr. Boorhan Saheb, the well-known zamindar khote of Badlapoor, and one of the contractors of Government Forest, were tried by Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi at Thana, on Thursday last. R.B. Joshi having examined several witnesses for the defence postponed the case until Thursday next. Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Subnis, Pleader, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Atmaram Mahadeo Jaivant, Vakil, defended the accused.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bar-at-Law, Sessions Judge of Thana, intends to proceed on three months' privilege leave of absence sometime during May next. Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Thana, will be appointed as Acting Collector in one of the Districts, Central Division, shortly. Mr. E. Lawrence, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, who was here during the past week left for Dhanu-Umargaon on Wednesday last, in order to inspect the two test works there.

Four births (two males and two females) and fourteen deaths (including nine from plague and three from small-pox) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. The cases and deaths from plague, which took place in Thana Taluka during the week were as follows:—Three cases and two deaths at Cooria, fifty-two cases and forty-one deaths at Bandore, four cases and four deaths at Virlaparla (the place of Jackal Hunt), three cases and two deaths at Raimurde. The village of Raimurde (population 2,594) the head-quarter station of Salt Department in this Taluka, was re-infected ; reporting two indigenous cases (both fatal).

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL WOODHOUSE, Commanding at Secunderabad, succeeds in the Sind Command, Colonel Craigie being appointed to officiate, pending General Woodhouse's arrival.

The appointment of a Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Army Headquarters, Simla, has been sanctioned. The Quarter-Master-General's Department has been undermanned for over a year since the temporary post of D. Q.-M.-G. was abolished and it is satisfactory to learn that it is now to be strengthened by the addition of another officer.

A complete survey of Simla is now being carried out, which should definitely settle the boundaries of all estates in the station.

Brigadier General Penton, Commanding the Nagpur District, proceeds on short leave. Colonel Ommanney, the Buffs, temporarily commands the district.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA AT DADUR.

THEIR HIGHNESSES the Maharaja Gaekwar, the Maharanee, the Princes, staff and followers passed through Bombay, en route to Lanowlee, in a special train. When the train arrived at Dadur his Highness, in company with R. B. Balcrushnajee Pitale, walked out of the B. B. station and saw the municipal arrangements made for Bombay citizens residing at present in different camps. His Highness returns to Baroda in a few days for a short visit to San Keoda. He will again join his family until his contemplated visit to Europe to see the Paris Exhibition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAYS AND TRADERS.

THE COTTON TRADE.

THE WORLD'S COPPER SUPPLY.

LONDON, March 23.

The traders and the railway companies of the United Kingdom have come very near to facing each other in battle's stern array. The railway companies complain that owing to the higher price of coal and the increase of wages paid to labour all round they are hampered in their business, and prevented from enjoying the current period of prosperity to the extent that would otherwise be possible, and to which they are entitled. They declare that the increased cost of fuel alone is equal to the loss of one-half of one per cent. in dividend, that they have not participated in the boom of the last twelve months to anything like the same extent as the public whom they serve, that coalowners in particular can very well afford to pay a higher charge for railway transport, and that the action taken by the railways in 1873, when the last coal famine was instrumental in causing a considerable increase of price, would justify the imposition of higher rates at the present time. In some respects the reasoning of the railway companies cannot be controverted. It is perfectly true that they have had to pay, and are now actually paying, higher prices for coal and general stores than they have had to pay for many years. The Great Northern Railway Company, for example, paid in the last half-year £53,545 more for locomotive power than they had did in the corresponding half of the previous year, of which the additional cost of coal represented approximately £40,000, and the rest locomotive drivers' wages, &c. In the case of the Midland Railway, which is largely situated on the coalfields, the corresponding increase in the cost of coal has been about £46,000. The total increase of cost for the railway half-year has been very heavy, and it would be unreasonable to argue that the directors of the railway companies were not justified in at any rate considering the subject of whether and how far it would be possible to recoup themselves for the heavy increase of cost in wages, coals, and stores by a rise in the average rates of freight. It is so simple and so easy a remedy that it can be applied, in appearance, as readily as the Chancellor of the Exchequer can raise the income-tax, and then—heigh! presto! the coalowners and the iron-masters get hoist with their own petard. There is, however, another side to the question, and that side neither the Legislature nor the great body of the traders are likely to overlook.

It is, we believe, quite true that the chief coal-carring lines, with but one exception, have come to an arrangement in respect to the advance in the rates. Whether that dissentient line may wreck the proposal remains to be seen. At all events, the feeling in favour of advancing rates by 3d. per ton is very keen on most boards, as the utterances at the Great Northern and Midland meetings showed. The Scotch lines and the North-Eastern are on an independent basis in this respect. It is impossible to get at the gain to the other companies if the suggestion is carried out, owing to the coal receipts being bulked with other items of revenue. But it seems certain that the revenue to be derived from the extra charge is far more than the losses from the high prices of material and coal, of which the companies complain. In the circumstances, therefore, it is possibly that the Railway Commissioners may not be disposed to be very lenient, and that the companies may have to modify their hopes. They are undoubtedly suffering at the present time, but if trade is good it must not be forgotten that gross receipts are consequently good. The inability to secure much larger receipts in net may be unfortunate, but, after all, the railways have their duties to the public and the trade of the country, and there is some doubt as to how far they have the right to seize upon [illegible] enormous extra profits in the manner [illegible] suggested. With a sliding-scale, and in bad [illegible] times, there would be just as much grumbling as ever, and probably a desire to make the higher charges permanent.

The suggested concerted lessened working hours in the cotton-weaving trade in Lancashire is not likely to be adopted. As a matter of fact, there is no need at present to run shorter hours. Though most employers are in the masters' union, they are not at all likely to agree to reduce the out-put on a stated plan. Later on in the year India may fail Lancashire owing to the Famine and the plague; but makers will rather stop part looms than do short time. The spinning masters in South Lancashire have before them a demand for an advance in wages to the extent of 5 per cent. There is likely to be a joint conference on the subject shortly.

Perhaps the feature in Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton trade dated New York, March 14, is the evidence it affords of a slackening in the activity of the trade in cotton fabrics of American production. The circular is as follows:—"After a long period of great activity the markets have quieted down, and while not yet in a normal condition, because of the unequal distribution of the supply, it is now evident that American spinners at least are well supplied, and that Liverpool will gradually receive more than sufficient cotton for her requirements. Whether the speculation which has been rampant in England has passed its zenith with the recent reaction is difficult at this distance to decide, but it is each day more certain that in America the sale of future deliveries of manufactured cotton goods is becoming more difficult. Reports received from Manchester are extremely bullish in character, though the official statements of the exports of yarns and cloths from Great Britain are, taken together, less in weight than for the first five months of last season. America is unable to place her goods for export, though made from cheaper cotton than that held by the English spinners, and our manufacturers do not quite understand Manchester's position, unless, indeed, it be due to the home trade or the requirements of the Government for the fitting out of troops for service in South Africa. The movement of the crop shows a gradual falling off, not a perpendicular drop such as should have occurred to bear out the views of those who held to estimates of less than 9,000,000 bales for this season's yield.

It is difficult to reach any other conclusion than that the crop will exceed 9,500,000 bales. In fact the trade no longer discusses the small crop estimates. It is now mainly the question of distribution which interests the trade in this crop. Liverpool, through the absence of carrying differences this season, has prevented the liberal importations of cotton into Great Britain, and merchants in that market have worked all the season under the great disadvantage of not being able to pay current prices for future shipments. They could not hardly expect America to sell to them on a basis of from half a cent to a cent per pound cheaper than either the continental or American spinner was willing to pay for prompt shipment, and their importations have therefore fallen greatly below those of last season. Manchester, however, during the past two months has brought directly from America, and much of the cotton now afloat is directly bound to that port. Our local market has been influenced by the enormous trading of certain pools in Liverpool, reputed to be for account of Continental and the Egyptian operators; and while during the past few days the American speculation has fallen off sharply, the main stimulus comes from these operations. As for the preparations for the new crop, they are upon a gigantic scale. . . . From Texas reports as to the acreage are so enormous as to simply stagger the imagination as to the result of a favourable season in that State. Whether we shall have another revival of speculation depends upon whether the question of distribution, now, slowly working itself out, is sufficiently strong to overcome the preparations for the crop. As for scarcity of cotton, there will be none this season, though the supply will be reduced from the overwhelming surplus of the past two years."

In their "Chicago Market Letter," dated March 14, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. report on the American wheat position as follows:—"Early in the week a better demand was noticeable, but did not develop as hoped for, and, on the whole, is still disappointing. Receipts are large at primary markets. The visible supply decreased 386,000 bushels, against an increase of 322,000 last year, supplies at nearly all markets decreasing, except Duluth. The world's shipments were about 9,000,000 bushels, Argentine shipping over 3,000,000. The world's visible decreased 135,000, against about 350,000 increase last year. With the exceptions of a few complaints from parts of Ohio, Indian, and Michigan, reports on the growing crop are satisfactory; speculatively the market is without either pressure or good buying. It is dull statistically, the situation is heavy, and at the same time those who have carried the wheat through the February break are generally holding fast, hoping March weather will help them out." With reference to maize, they add:—"The Government report was the feature of the week, placing farm reserves at 773,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 less than was generally expected. With very little maize in interior cribs, small stocks in visible, and with domestic consumption estimated at over 100,000,000 per month, the question being asked is—Where will the maize come from? There was considerable realising at an advance, but generally speaking, maize is well held; visible increase 1,394,000, last year 701,000."

All-rail shipments of copper, writes an American correspondent, are heavier now than at the beginning of the winter season, and the opening of navigation on the great lakes, about May 1, will find the docks nearly as bare of copper as was the case last spring. Calumet and Hecla Company are accumulating the usual winter store of "mineral," or crude copper, for summer shipment to the eastern smelters at Black Rock, Buffalo, but beyond this reserve of unsmelted copper there is little metal remaining in the Lake Superior copper district. The commercial position of the metal is strong. The advance in price beginning nearly two years ago was not due to manipulation, as is still believed in Europe. There has been manipulation, and that of the most audacious nature, in the copper mining shares, but there is a noticeable lack of evidence of like effort in the actual marketing of the metal. There is merely the usual skirmishing between the buyer and seller, each desirous of obtaining the best possible terms. The price is made by a strong and legitimate demand. Present conditions and prospects indicate that it will be several years before the many new mines can add so materially to the world's copper supply as to disturb the nice balance now existing. Of all the new mines of the Lake Superior district, into which millions of dollars have been poured in the past three years, the entire number will not produce 2 per cent of the copper mined in the district during the present year. It will be three to five years before the production of the new mines collectively will add very appreciably to the tonnage of the district. Copper mines in other American fields are slow and costly in development. In the aggregate the supply from the world's new mines is of importance, but relatively the increase from both old and new mines is smaller than in most of the other metals. According to the more reliable figures at hand, which are fair approximations though not final and authoritative, the world's copper production last year was 475,000 tons, as compared with 424,000 tons in 1898, while the output of the United States was 265,000 tons in 1899, as compared with 234,000 tons for the preceding year. This gives an increase of 13 per cent in the output of the United States and of 12 per cent for the entire world, while the increase outside of the United States was only 5 per cent., the United States making over 55 per cent of the copper of the world. The increase of 13 per cent in American copper production was less than the increase in American consumption, while the increase of 5 per cent for the balance of the world was absorbed by Europe, despite the higher range of prices, which necessarily restricted consumption in many lines of industry.

A weighing machine has been completed at the works of Messrs. Henry Pooley and Son, Limited, Kidsgrove, North Staffordshire, which is the largest in the world. The machine has been designed specially for the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, Limited, and is to be laid down at their works for weighing steel rails. The usual length of the weighbridge in general use on the railways throughout the country is 14 feet, but the machine referred to has a total length of 71 feet, is 7 feet wide, and has a weighing capacity of 60 tons. The weighing beams are 70 feet long and are of steel, as are also the platforms covering the space between the rails. There is weighing no machine approaching the dimensions of the machine in question in this country, and probably the world.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received on Saturday last a deputation representing the Manchester commission agents on the subject of the proposed stamp duty on brokers' produce contract notes. It was explained to Sir Michael Hicks Beach that the business was in no sense a speculative one. Contracts were *bona-fide* contracts, and options and futures entirely unknown. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted in the House that the several deputations he had received had given him fresh knowledge on the subject, and that the clause in its present form would not be persevered with.

A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"Rheumatism," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack anybody, but is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an irritant poison in the blood, which, becoming lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver, and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the excretive organs, particularly the skin, bowels, and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view, the following conclusion is clearly deducible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should seek, *first*, to prevent the formation of the poison by correcting the impaired digestion, and *second*, to stimulate the skin, bowels, and kidneys, that they may throw it off; or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Outward applications, although they may, and do, mollify pain at certain inflamed spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with gout and rheumatism—the two ailments being, under different names, practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet, and shoulders were puffed up and swollen and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system, sometimes appearing in one part and then another. For five years I suffered like this.

"In the autumn of 1885, whilst in the employment of a doctor at Bayswater as coachman, my eyes became affected and I was almost blind, not being able to see either the numbers or name of the streets I drove along. My eyes were like a piece of liver, and the doctor I was with sent me first to an eye specialist, and afterwards gave me a note, and I went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where I attended as an outdoor patient for nine months.

"I was so bad I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of my eyes, and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by the rheumatic gout. They gave me medicines and drops for the eyes; also placed blisters behind the ears and on the temples, but I was little better for anything.

"Some days I was better and then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system. I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better. My "sight returned," and I felt better of myself. "When I had taken six bottles I was well as ever," and have since been well. You can publish this letter, and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21, Blomfield Street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employment of Mr. Whiteley, the famous purveyor, of whom he brought Mother Seigel's Syrup in the time of his necessity. The cure is certainly remarkable, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, caused, at the root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the rheumatic poison, expels it from all places where it has produced inflammation in the body and "hence cures rheumatism." The reader will note that it is now "ten years" since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore the cure was real and radical.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A COMICAL CAMPAIGN OF CONQUEST.

HOW THE FRENCH INTEND TO CRUSH ENGLAND.

The foreign poet who asserted that "Imagination was the Sister of Invention" evidently had in his prophetic eye the author of an exquisite project for the invasion of England by the French. This witty production, worthy of a Gallic brain, is illustrated by a number of gorgeous sketches wherein the absinthian warriors of the Paris slums are depicted as overruning the territory and terrifying the sons and daughters of poor John Bull. Soldiers and volunteers flee before them—aghast. French squadrons scour the Channel, burning, sinking, annihilating our fleet—which, hypnotised by the audacious victors, quite forgets to offer the slightest resistance. French troops land on our shores in hundreds of thousands. The tricolour flag replaces the Union Jack on sea, on land, and in the ambient air. Waterloo and Fashoda are avenged—on paper.

The French Generals who recently wept copiously at the bare idea that Germany might again invade France proudly ride through Piccadilly and Regent Street at the head of their victorious troops. The City is sacked. The West End is looted. British Princes, Generals and Admirals succumb incontinently, dimly conscious that it would be useless to resist the crushing attack of such magnificent warriors—so noble, so chivalrous, combining the military genius of Napoleon with the diplomatic talent of Talleyrand. A Treaty of Peace is proposed whereby not only Britopolis, but the entire British Empire falls into the hands of this conquering host. This Treaty is signed by Lord Labouchere and Sir Rosebery. The colonies which France does not care to annex are distributed among the nations with right royal generosity. Our humiliation is consummated by the flight of the Queen, the capture of the Prince of Wales, and the proclamation of a British branch of the glorious Republic, under the Presidency of the Duc d'Orleans. The price of this glorious campaign, coloured, is fifty centimes. It is really worth double.

According to the Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Special," who renders the country an immense service by revealing the imminence of the danger to which the British Empire is exposed, the author of the plan of campaign says his object is to place before his readers the "hypothesis" of an anglo-Franco-Russian war, to be declared on August 10th, 1900. The illustrations are numerous, and sufficiently explain the text. We begin with the landing of French troops at Jersey. Then comes a full-page engraving representing the allied fleets passing scathless through the Straits of Gibraltar. An attempt on our part to land at Granville is repelled with great slaughter of the English. Herat is taken by the Russians. The Emperor Menelik unfurls the French flag at Fashoda. At Cairo an Egyptian stabs Lord Cromer. Admiral Fournier and Admiral Avelane take possession of La Valetta, Malta. There is a general rising in India, and the English are massacred. The Anglo-Indian Army is defeated at Giricheh, Kandahar is taken, and Lord Roberts is killed. There is a great naval battle off Ireland; in which the English ships are displayed as mere wrecks. A gorgeous display is the landing of a French Army Corps at Brighton. The Battle of Lewes is the scene of the death of General Marchand. A Franco-Russian squadron steames into Queenstown Harbour. Then comes the triumphal entry into London of Marshal Jamont at the head of the French Army (they are descending Ludgate Hill), followed by portraits of the plenipotentiaries of the treaty of London—Grand Duke Sergious, Count Muravieff, Admiral Caillaod, M. Paul Deschanel, Lord Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir Rosebery. Finally, the proclamation at Dublin of the Irish Republic. The war is

TO LAST THREE MONTHS.

"England," says the writer, "no longer exists. The united armies of France and Russia have dealt her a mortal blow. The Channel tide still bathes the shores of Great Britain, but there is no longer an England. The sea routes are free; the British Empire is destroyed; the world at length breathes." The Treaty of London, signed October 25th, 1900, makes the following dispositions: Canada goes to the United States; Newfoundland, with St. Pierre and Miquelon; form a French archipelago; Jamaica is annexed to Cuba. The other British islands there become the French Antilles. Venezuela get English Guiana. In Africa, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, and the lower course of the Niger are henceforth a part of the French Soudan. Portugal receives all the territory north of the Zambesi, extending north-east to the equatorial lakes. Germany gets Rhodesia. The Boers annex Cape Colony, Natal and Zululand, forming, with Orange, the Free States of Africa. English East Africa goes to Germany. Menelik takes the Egyptian Soudan. Egypt is restored to her destinies, with a sphere of influence over the whole Arabian Peninsula, but Aden and Perim go to France. The islands in the Indian Ocean become dependencies of Madagascar. The Indian Empire is proclaimed independent under the guarantee of Germany, France, and Russia. Malacca, Singapore, and Hong-Kong go to France. Australasia becomes an independent federation. New Guinea, Solomon and Ellis Islands are given to Germany. All the other islands in Oceania are annexed to New Caledonia. The Islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan-d' Acunha are turned into international penitentiaries. Spain recovers Gibraltar, Cyprus is given to Greece, Malta to Italy, Jersey and Guernsey to France; whilst Ireland, "blessing the new state of affairs which enables her to live in peace after so many years of oppression," is by the will of Europe created a Republic!

WILL ENGLAND BE INVADED?

"To-Day" appears to be determined to prove that an invasion of England is being considered by the military and political chiefs of France. Following an article last week pointing out the defenceless condition of the country, our contemporary now publishes a contribution giving an outline of the scheme that the French generals have in view. The writer says:

The period for the coming French invasion can be fixed with tolerable accuracy. First, of course, the closing of the great World's Fair, and, consequently, the cessation of the stream of foreign gold which will, during the coming summer, flow into the provident French pocket. Secondly, when the rearmament now proceeding of the army is finished.

Our military attache at Paris, is aware that the French arms factories are proceeding with feverish haste in the accomplishment of a task unprecedented in the annals of the manufacture of material of war.

The Lebel rifle is undergoing a transformation of its breech, which makes it in point of general efficiency far ahead of our Lee-Enfield, of the mannlicher, or even the latest pattern of the Mauser system.

It is computed by the General Staff that not possibly before August can all the twenty army corps depots be supplied with enough of the converted weapons to arm the territorial army and the reserves. Thus the date approximate for hostile action is again fixed. Also owing to climatic and other considerations, the French troops cannot move against Morocco until September.

But, it may be asked, what in the name of all that is reasonable has Morocco to do with the threat of a French Jameson raid upon our shores? Well, it is this, Morocco is about the most fanatic country in the whole world of Islam.

The movement of French columns upon its frontiers will throw its Christian-hating populace into a white heat of Mohammedan fanaticism.

As a consequence, war ships of all the Powers will be sent to the Moorish coasts to protect European lines and interests in the dominions of the Western Sultan. And there will be found the warden of our marches, the Channel Fleet, for we will not find it expedient to strip or weaken our fleet in the Mediterranean. And with the presence of the Channel Fleet on the North African littoral will come across the Channel one hundred and fifty thousand French soldiers thirsting for the sack of London.

It is believed that General Jamont, Vice-President of the Superior Council of War, will be in supreme command, and the force is known by foreign General Staff officers to be composed as follows, for the whole grim business is now all cut and dried:

The 4th and 10th Army Corps under General Brugere, who succeeded General Zurlinden as Military Governor of Paris; and the 5th and 10th Army Corps under General Lucas. To these two armies will be attached the 1st and 5th Cavalry Divisions.

At the moment that this force is being despatched to the north of France in a vast procession of trains, three brigades of the 19th Army Corps will have crossed the Moorish frontiers.

The Editor of "To-Day," in commenting upon the article, urges that, at any rate, the Reserve squadron, now being assembled for a month's training, should be kept in commission after that date, and not dispersed as at present proposed.

Dry, Thin and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowlands' Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE HOTEL LIPTON.

VISIT TO THE ALEXANDRA TRUST RESTAURANT.

A cheery, energetic crowd of working men was surging, writes a press representative, about the red granite portals of a noble building, which might have been a bank or a public library, if you judged it by the imposing frontage of Bath stone. But no desire to improve the mind, and not even a run on the bank, could have produced such a strenuous throng. The impelling force was near to the heart of every Englishman. Once past the gold-laced commissionaire, and you could get a sumptuous meal for at least half the price payable elsewhere. Well-to-do people have been known to desert an excellent repast at home in order to scramble for a free luncheon. No wonder need be expressed, therefore, at the anxiety of the working man—to whom the free luncheon is almost unknown—to participate in the next best thing: a good meal at what the most frugal wife would have no trouble in proving was less than cost price.

It was the opening day of the Alexandra Trust Restaurant, in the City road—the poor man's Metropole, which has already been christened the Hotel Lipton. This, the beginning of one of the biggest social and philantropic experiments ever started in London, is due to the dollars of Sir Thomas Lipton who has known what it means to be hungry; to the kindness and sympathy of the Princess of Wales, who has lent her name and influence to the Trust; and to the ready assistance of people of eminence, who have heartily co-operated in the experiment. That it is an experiment not even Sir Thomas would deny; but it appears to be an experiment based on close mathematical reasoning and a patient study of facts; so that the governors feel justified in announcing that they "anticipate a return of something like 3 per cent on the outlay of the capital," adding that "whatever profit is made will be used entirely for the benefit of the classes for which the Trust was founded."

As I could hardly lay claim to belonging to this said classes, I was careful to disguise myself in a three-days beard and an old suit of clothes before presenting myself for admission. The precaution was useless. The crowd stretched far into the street, and the constables onduty were powerless to regulate it. Some rude boys who had either dined or were copperless shouted out "Git in fourpence ha'penny!" in playful allusion to the bill of fair displayed outside. But this seemed impossible. Obviously it was a case for "taking up a strategical position in the rear, as the war correspondents used to say when the Greeks fled before the advancing Turks. But the back of the building was chaos. The place has been opened before it is complete. However, a friendly ladder took me down to the bowels of the thing, and after wandering about clean and cool stores, I fund a staircase leading to the main hall. Amid the bustle and confusion of many hungry men I was pushed up to a ticket office, where young ladies sat at the receipt of custom. I laid down 6d. "What do you want?" asked the cashier. "I think I'll go the lot," I said, "Four-pence-half-penny—change, thank you." I found myself the possessor of a ticket entitling me to a three-course dinner, and wandered into a large dining-hall already full up of busy eaters. This arrangement is not an ideal one; for a man must know the extent of his wants before he gets inside. Of course, if he feels like eating more than he has purchased, he can walk out to the office for another check.

Every diner becomes, in a sense, his own waiter; for he must hand in his check at the counter and take his meal away to one of the benches. There are waitresses; but they are mainly concerned in clearing away the debris. I chose for my dinner a bowl of soup, a plate of roast beef with two vegetables, and a cup of coffee instead of pastry. No intoxicants, by the way, are sold at the establishment. Let me say at once that the soup was made of good stock, that the beef was of excellent quality, and the vegetables well cooked, the potatoes, particularly, being like balls of flour. Why this is I can explain later. Bustling around, and helping generally, were several people well known in the City and in Society, and, presently, Sir Thomas Lipton himself came up, very pleased that a pressman should put his hotel to the real practical test. "The best beef in London," he said; "I don't care where you go; you can't get better meat than we have here, ... Yes; we are doing splendidly. Of course, the girls are a little strange at the work yet and we have only two dining-halls ready; and so that makes a crush; but in a little time we shall be able to seat 1,500 people at a time and to serve 12,000 meals during the day."

The menu of this strange hotel is wonderfully liberal one. The three course dinner includes a variety of joints, such as a large steak pudding—"Blime, Guvnor!" said my neighbour at the table; "this 'ere baby's head's a fair old treat!"—a plate of roast pork, of Irish stew, or mutton and beef, roast and boiled, stewed steak, or liver and bacon. There is a special dinner of boiled fish and potatoes for 2 1-2d., and single plates of meat come to the same price. All vegetables and puddings are sold at 1-2d. a portion, which sum also buys a slice of bread or a glass of milk. The breakfast and tea lists show the same bedrock prices—such prices as no small eating-house keeper can hope to rival.

The crowd was still pouring in as I went out to the entrance-hall again. "Ah!" said Sir Thomas, "in future there must be one door for men and another door for women. Those poor girls can't stand this crushing. He led me to the womens dining-hall—for the sexes are kept separate—and showed me that there was plenty of room for more diners there. In this fight for precedence, so typical of the struggle for existence outside in the workaday world, the women had lost ground. It is the philanthropic scheme of the Alexandra Trust, however to provide equal opportunities for all. The danger of the scheme seems to me to be in the fact that these cheap meals will be taken advantage of by persons for whom they were never designed. The ability of Sir Thomas and the executive committee will be probably equal to the invention of some check on this; but it is a point that is sure to require watching.

The building gives you an impression of lightness and stability. It covers an area of 6,400ft., and is a credit to the designer. The vestibule, pillared and wainscoated with glazed walls and friezes and tesselated pavement, reveals a noble staircase going up three floors. The dining-halls are large, lofty and spotless clean. There are palms in tubs, to make one believe this is a baronial hall, and the whole place is warmed by hot-water radiators and lighted with electricity. Everywhere the eye meets with the monogram of interlaced A's, by which Sir. Thomas shows the honour he feels in having the Princess of Wales as president of the Alexandra Trust. Go up and see the kitchens," he advised, "and I think you'll find them unique." They are. Placed at the top of the building, every labour-saving appliance that the wit of man could devise has been brought into play. The water is derived from an artesian well sunk 300ft., and is pumped into large storage tanks on the roof by an electric motor pump. The supply is copious, and excellent on analysis. Automatic electric service lifts bring up stores from the basement, and fetch and carry to and from the three dining-halls. But it is the arrangements for cooking that compel admiration. Everything is cooked on gas stoves or steamed. There are huge gas-ovens, wherein joints are roasted. They protest with many a hiss and a splutter, but they cook without getting burned. Sausages, chops and steaks, and the like are toasted and grilled on gas. The soups, Irish stew, and so on, are cooked in immense jacketed pans; there are steam kettles for fish, and steam chests for potatoes, capable of cooking one ton and-a-half in an hour. These chests, looking like iron wardrobes, hold the potatoes in large pans, and the system is so perfect that the tubers are cooked to a turn, and make splendid eating. Having in view the wickedly soppy mass which passes for boiled potatoes in the best of restaurants, this invention seemed to me particularly praiseworthy. It should be added that the apparatus for making tea, coffee, and cocoa in large quantities is so contrived that the water cannot be used until it is boiling, while the tea and coffee canot be stewed. Here, again, is matter for congratulation. Figures are not convincing; but I may say that in this wonderful kitchen 1,200 steak puddings can be cooked at once; six steam pans, each holding from 50 gallons to 80 gallons of soup or broiled meats are in operation; the steam kettles will each cook 60lbs. of fish at a time; and in the carving tables, heated by steam, are ledges in which 1,200 plates may be warmed. Each meal, as I found myself, is provided hot on hot plates—a matter of no small importance. The whole scheme of the kitchen is devised to prevent waste and dirtiness, and to accelerate the service. The apparatus, it is but right to mention, has been specially made by Messrs. Clements, Jeakes and Co., of Great Russell Street. Down in the basement are the stores, a refrigerating room for meat, and a specially constructed bakery.

It remains to be seen what the result of this gigantic experiment in the supply of cheap and good food to the people will be. The average man cannot see how a return is possible on the large sum of money laid down by Sir Thomas; but the founder himself is quietly confident, and to him and his coadjutors the problem can be left. Their enterprise is not intended to stop short here. The governors are making arrangements for the supply of food for school children at a half penny and a penny each and when this work is completed it is proposed to send out in hot-water carts, for the use of invalids, a supply of food such as beef-tea and cornflour, and special arrangement, will be made for the supply of food for home consumption. Altogether, the Hotel Lipton promises to revolutionise the felling possibilities of the City Road district. I hope, however, that when I next present myself as a candidate for a three-course dinner, in my ordinary attire, I shall find some system in vogue by which I am firmly reminded that for me and for my class, the Hotel Lipton was not intended.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

"HOW TO TREAT A MAN."

NOTES BY A HORSE.

"When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, promptly seize an endboard or a cart stake and pound him on the head or on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently. This treatment will restore him if presistently administered.

"If a man finds a load too heavy for his strength, knock him down and hammer him thoroughly with a club. This will increase his power, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account decrease his load. That would look too much like common sense or humanity, and he will be likely to jib again when overloaded.

"Ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him often, lest he take some comfort. If his load is light oblige him to go faster to make up for it. Work, starve him, abuse him enough to reduce man's average life one-half, as is done with horses.

"Fasten your man's head in a strained position, with his eyes up to the sun. This will give him a fine appearance and prevent stumbling. Of course, he will not be able to do as much work in this fix, but it makes him wretched and it is also stylish.

"Make your man mind or kill him, whether he understands what you want or not. If he doesn't understand, clubbing will improve his intellect. Don't manifest any patience or sense, for that ruins your authority. The more wretched you can make your man the better.

"If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any water for two days. That will teach him to be thirsty at any time you choose to water him. In fact, he should learn to do without water.

"In winter remove his clothing to prevent his taking cold. He will also dry quicker when you overdrive him. Hang a blanket on his back with his neck and limbs exposed, same as with clipped horses. Men thus treated are much healthier.

"When your man is frightened do not speak to him, lest it soothe and assure him, but saw his mouth violently and lash him severely. Nothing allays fright or nervousness like abuse.

"If it is not convenient to feed your man at noon let him go hungry and by active use of the whip secure as much work as food would do. Of course this wears him out fast, but men are cheap now and food costs money.

"Put tight shoes on your man and keep them there until he is lame. This will make him thoroughly miserable as it does horses.

"When you hire a man get all you can out of him, and don't be hampered by humane sentiment. Nobility consists not in wisdom or kindness, but in manfully over-riding the rights and feelings of all other beings. I am sure these rules are correct, for I learned them when a colt from my master, and surely he knows what is right. And does not man do as he would be done by?"—*Asian.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Ladakh, 1,908 tons, Captain C Hannah, cleared yesterday, for Bassein, in ballast.

The s s Gloxinia, 1,618 tons, Captain J Petrie, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in, ballast.

The s s Laju, 1,246 tons, Captain E G Broadhead, arrived in harbour on Saturdy, from Zanzibar, 15th March, in ballast.

The s s Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 28th March, with a general cargo.

The s s Hermod, 830 tons, Captain K Olsen, which arrived in harbour on 8th inst. from Rangoon, 29th March, brought a cargo of timber.

The s s Ancona, 1,888 tons, Captain W H Coates, which arrived in harbour on 7th inst, from Kobe, 1st March, brought a cargo of coal and general.

The s s Hillcrag, 2,081 tons, Captain J Cunningham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, 29th March, brought a cargo of rice.

The Hall Line s s Trentham Hall, 2,661 tons, Captain J Black, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, which arrived in harbour on 7th instant from Jedda, brought a general cargo, and Mr Jamsetji Gandevia as a passenger.

The Hall Line s s Wennington Hall, 1,912 tons, Captain W G Dewet, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 18th Feb via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, Captain W Watkeys, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon via Colombo, reports that the steamer nearly ran down a bugalow, on the 5th instant off Vingorla Rocks. There were no side lights on board the bugalow. The steamer only tore a piece of sail, through fouling the cutter davits, and did not touch her hull.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coats			Do
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
R I M S Minto		McArthur	Dry Dock		Royal Indian
H M S Pigeon		de Satge			Royal Navy
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	14-4	P & O S N C
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd			M M & Co
Castleventry	1915	Horsefield			M M & Co
Raithmoor	1990	Ashby			H S & Grenan
Gloxinia	1618	Petrie			M M & Co
A Patta	1989	Sinclair			
Canning		Piffard			I Marine
Ancona	1888	Coates			H C Joosub
Hermod	830	Olsen			R Stewart & Co
Hillcrag	2081	Cunningham			M M & Co
Itaura	3362	Whitehead			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	12-4	F Muir & Co
B	Chulmleigh	2575	Robson	London	11-4	J M & Co
C	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Jeddah	12-4	B & P S N Co
E	India	2591	Robertson	Zanzibar	14-4	M M & Co
G	Safari	891	Kley	Zanzibar	13-4	F Heyer
N	Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
O	Courtland	460	Souter	Aden	13-4	H Cassum
P	Wennington Hall	1912	Davie			K N & Co
Q	Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	10-4	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	10-4	Do
Sabermati	524	Fukeera			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bohemia	2060	Hamilton	Marseilles	12-4	W A G&Co
3	Singapore	2431	Pizzarello	Genoa	26-4	F Baldovino
4	Laju	1246	Broodhead	London	14-4	K N & Co
5	Caromandel	2783	Vibert	China	11-4	P & O S N Co
6	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10	Trentham Hall	2662	Black	Marseilles	10-4	K Nix & Co
12	China	4178	Angus	London	1-4	P & O Co
13	Onipenta	3120	Watkeys	Rangoon	12-4	M M & Co
15	Wardha	2563	Anderson	Calcutta	10-4	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	10-4	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.		Agent.
Dredger Taredo	304	tons gross	B P Trust
H B Curlew	302	do	do
H B Suips	302	do	do

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Wennington Hall s	Dewet	London via Karachi.
	Itaura s	Whitehead	Calcutta, March 28.
	Baron Fairlie s	Wisnom	Calcutta, March 28.
	Bisagno s	Dante	Hongkong, March 21
	Assyria s	MacLean	Zanzibar, March 22
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta, March 30

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Gloxinia s	Petrie	Diamond Island.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Trentham Hall, Black, for Liverpool via Karachi
Ship Ladakh, Hannah, for Bassein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Laju, for London.
" Hoseinee, for Jeddah, &c.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th April, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	11	45 p.m.	14	20
Teheran	9	2	29 p.m.	..	42
Suez	9	2	50 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th April 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	26	0	2
" Karachi	0	15	0	1
" Madras	1	40	0	3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut Govr of the Punjab.

The Hon,ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C S I of the Indian Civil Service has obtained furlough for nineteen months with effect from the 4th inst.

The leave of absence for four Months granted to the Hon Mr C M Rivaz C S I has been extended by three days.

The Hon Mr Rivaz returned from leave and resumed charge of his office of Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India on the 6th inst.

The services of Capt J H McDonald M B I M S (Bombay) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The Hon Mr J Pratt Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 27th March 1900.

Mr. A P Handley Barrister at Law Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court Calcutta took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Benggal, on the 26th March 1900.

The services of Lieut F. C. A. Parsons, 3rd Bom Cav, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the 10th Feb 1900.

H M's Secy of State has permitted the Rev A Ferreir Presidency senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bengal to retire from the service with effect from the 22nd Jan 1909.

The Rev J Taylor offg Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bengal is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 22nd Jan 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the provisions of article 739 b and note attached thereto Army Regulations India, Vol I Part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Lieut E A Tandy R E Asst Supt 1st Grade Survey of India Dept for one year Pension service—10th year, commenced 13th Feb 1900.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the provisions of article 739 b and note attached thereto Army Regulations India Vol I part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt A H B Hume R E Offg Depy Supt 2nd grade Survey of India Dept for one year.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Waterfield is confirmed in the appointment of Asst of the 1st grade to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti with effect from the 5th April 1899 vice Mr H C Clogstoun seconded for employment under the Dholpur Darbar.

Capt O G Levers I S C Cant Magte of Secunderabad is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 6th April 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut R W Burton I S C Wing Officer and Adjt 5th Regt of Infy Hyderabad Contingent is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte of Secunderabad with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Capt O G Levers or until further orders.

Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh Hasanwalia Extra Asst to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti is granted leave on medical certificate for four months under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 4th March 1900.

Sardar Jagat Singh an Insp in the Thagi and Dakaiti Dept is appointed to officiate as Extra Assit to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti with effect from the 4th March 1900 and during the absence on leave of Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh Hasanwalia or until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Than as Acting vice Consul for France at Aden during the absence of Don Mauricio Ries.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Richard Focke as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr A Rehling.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt S Lethbridge R A Ordnance Officer 3rd class in the Ordnance Dept in India is extended for five years with effect from the 4th Nov 1900.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:

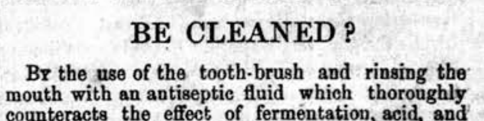
Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels—Bengal Establishment—C P Lukis M B R R H Whitwell M B, L A Wadcell M B, D B Spencer, J Clarke M D, Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid, P D Pank, T R Mulroney M D, and T R Macdonald M B, Madras Establishment.—Rustom Hormasji Cama, W B Browning C I E, C M Thompson M B C S Rundle M B and J W Evans. Bombay Establishment—H P Dimmock M D and C B Maitland.

Captains to be Majors—Bengal Establishment D G Marshall M B, D M Moir M D, H F Whitchurch V C J R Roberts M B, F W Gee M B, K Prasad M B, P W O'Gorman, W H Gray and G T Mould. Madras Establishment—A E Grant M B, F C Pereira M B. Bombay Establishment—J G Hojel M B, H C L Arnim and G S Thomson M B.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr W Aves R I M Depy Consvr of the Port of Madras is granted furlough out of India (m c) for ten months.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 1st April 1900:—To be Lieuts—Sub Lieuts W R B Douglas, G H S LaTouche, A G Bingham, E C I Lazenbye, A P Robinson, A St C Bowden, R G Strong, F V deBurgh, E J Headlam, E P Campbell, R B L Fitz William, C W Ramsay G H Finnis and E W Huddleston.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol.
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

For Sale in Bombay by:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE,

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SLOWLY but surely, writes the "Broad Arrow," the character of the Militia is being completely changed, and now that the Volunteers are to be paid it is difficult to understand how the old Constitutional Force can be more than a receiving house for army recruits. The intention to require a six months' recruit training at once settles the question. No ordinary working man could afford to give that time with the intention of remaining on in the Militia, so that those who otherwise might enlist with no intention of being regular soldiers will now join the Volunteers. It is therefore a question whether in the near future the Government should not follow the example of Austria, and by a stroke of the pen transform the Militia into home battalions of the regular army. To class Militiamen as auxiliaries like the Volunteers has now become misleading. The Government repudiates any idea of making the Militia liable at all times for foreign service. This appears to be the thin partition which separates the force from the regulars, but the increased bounty is plainly aimed at making the men available when wanted, so after all there is very little difference, and the Militia will not object so long as it is properly recognised and treated.

Major Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, M.P., who goes out in command of the Glamorganshire Yeomanry, has seen service in South Africa against the Boers before as Major of the 16th Lancers in the war of 1881. He has been M.P. for South Glamorganshire since 1895, and is cousin and heir to Lord Dunraven. He was born in 18 7, and married the daughter of the sixth Earl of Mayo. Major Wyndham-Quin is well known at the Turf, White's, and Carlton Clubs.

The arming of the native, writes a service paper, regiments in India with the Lee-Enfield rifle is a new departure, which will be watched with interest. In the late frontier campaign the Goorkhas were armed with the Lee-Metford rifle; but their case was exceptional. Up to the issue of the Viceroy's new order, it was an axiom of our Indian policy to arm the English soldier with a weapon superior to that with which the Indian troops are armed. Apparently the loyalty of Sikh, Goorkha, Pathan, and Hindoo, is regarded as so completely proved that they are now to be armed as well as the regulars from this country. Another axiom of the policy, handed down to us from the troubled times of Indian Mutiny, was the necessity for mixed native regiments. This has long been neglected, so that many corps entirely consist of troops belonging to the same caste. At the present moment too, a rule, which has hitherto been strictly observed is being broken. The British soldiers do not outnumber the native soldiers two to one, for even before the outbreak of the South African War, the Army in India was below its usual strength. There is, however, no cause for alarm in the gradual abandonment of a policy which was brought into existence to meet special circumstances. It must be remembered that, with the railway and telegraph all over the country, the suppression of a native revolt would be a simple matter compared to what it was in 1856. Moreover, the white population has largely increased, and white volunteers of excellent fighting quality are always on the spot. If they can be of service in South Africa they can in time of danger be of service in India. Not that it would be wise to allow the British Army in India to fall below a certain standard. But it is possible to do it on occasion without disastrous consequences.

At the present time the foreign military papers form an interesting subject of study. Most of them have been so busily chronicling our reverses and foretelling disaster to our arms that it is curious to observe how they receive the news of our successes. The "Militar-Wochenblatt" cheerfully recognises that at last the tide has turned. It thought Cronje had an efficient intelligent service, and that he knew what we were about, and is completely surprised at his inability to anticipate Lord Roberts's strategy, and at the extreme carelessness which led him to disaster. So far as we are concerned, the "Wochenblatt" remarks that the new development was prepared with the utmost secrecy, and it ventures to assert that even the officers engaged did not know exactly what was going forward. Cronje is praised for the celerity of his movements, but the "Wochenblatt" is of the opinion that General French moved too rapidly, and that the relief of Kimberley might have followed the entrapping of Cronje before he escaped into the Free State. An Austrian officer—Count Adelbert Sternberg—who was with the Boers at Magersfontein, and was present when General French's flank movement began, confirms in the "Neve Frie Presse" all that the "Wochenblatt" says as to the blindness of the Boers, who laughed at the very idea of any flnk march being made by us.

The German semi-official organ discusses the matter dispassionately and from a reasonable point of view but the same can scarcely be said of the "Deutsch Heeres Zeitung." It seems to us rather pitiable to witness the grudging spirit in which this organ admit our successes. On March 3 it presented to its readers a picture of the tide of Boer invasion in Cape Colony which was about to sweep us beyond the great Karoo. The condition at Colesberg was painted in dark colours, and Lord Roberts' communications were seriously menaced, with the result that his operations on the Western side would be greatly influenced. General MacDonald's expedition to Koodoosberg has been "unfortunate," and altogether our position was most unsatisfactory. ut, before the "Heeres-Zeitung" had finished its article, it received some intelligence as to the occupation of Jacobsdal and the relief of Kimberley, and, seizing upon a number of points, threw doubt upon the accuracy of the intelligence and the success of the operation, for it expected Lord Roberts to meet with such reverses as it has recorded earlier on. When, therefore, complete intelligence arrived as to our success, the "Heeres-Zeitung" explained its attitude by an allusion to our monopoly of the cables which made all our reports untrustworthy. But, again, before completing its article, the Berlin organ was driven unwillingly to admit our success, and it has the bad taste to sneer at Lord Roberts's telegram announcing the capitulation of Cronje.

The French papers have not very much to say, but like the German organs are completely taken by surprise. The "Belgique Militaire," which has always discussed the war rationally—if from an anti-English point of view—now frankly confesses that we have done well, and that the ability with which Lord Roberts has coducted his operations is worthy of all praise. In relation to the relief of Kimberley, our contemporary hazards a similar remark to that made by the "Militar-Wochenblatt." The "Belgique Militaire" proceeds to criticise Cronje hardly for having allowed himself to be surprised, and for having been so foolish as not to foresee that larger developments were pending than those which had been possible to Lord Methuen. Cronje might have escaped if he had abandoned his convoy, but could he have abandoned it? Would his men, on whose personal goodwill all depends since they have no proper military organisation, have consented to abandon their wives and children? The fact is, as the "Belgique Militaire" remarks, that Cronje had really sacrificed his liberty of movement by persisting in his attack upon Kimberley. Two legends, the Brussels organ concludes, have been destroyed by the fate of Cronje. It can no longer be said that the Boers were informed as to our movements and even our intentions, and it is remarkable that they have always been surprised more or less completely by strategic operations on a large scale. The other legend is in regard to Boer mobility. This advantage is theirs as mounted infantry on the field of battle, or for operations of restricted character, but it vanishes entirely when movements are extended over a large area, or a considerable period of time. This at least is the view of the "Belgique Militaire," which bases its argument upon the huge train of vehicles which accompanies a Boer commando. A correspondent of the "Nieue Rotterdamsche Courant," who was secretary to the Filed Cornet in them arch upon Mafeking at the opening of hostilities, states that a force of 181 men to which belonged had twenty-four waggons with from six to twelve oxen each, or one vehicle to every seven or eight men, and our contemporary remarks that an army can neither go far nor quickly which has such a clog tied to its leg.

Among the deaths reported from Ladysmith on March 9, was that of 5631 Sergeant P. Brind, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders. Sergeant Brind was a son of the late General Sir James Brind, V.C., R.A., who commanded the siege train at Delhi. Not being able to obtain a commission in the ordinary way, young Brind joined the ranks. A Commanding Officer writes to us anent Sergeant Brind's case:—"I have in my regiment two sergeants, both sons of old and distinguished officers, whom I have recommended for commissions; but, alas, my battalion is embarking on active service, and these two young men are going out as non-commissioned officers whilst youngsters from everywhere are being brought in as 2nd Lieutenants. It is almost impossible to find words sufficiently strong to condemn such a system. I trust the service members will keep the matter in view, for it cannot be for the good of the Army for the feeling to get abroad that sons of old officers have no prospect of promotion through the ranks."

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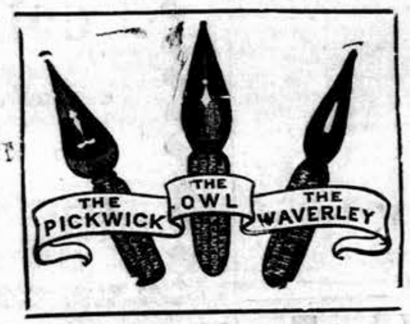

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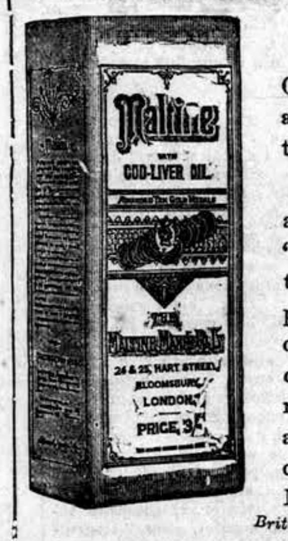

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